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INDO-CHINA HOLDS CHARM FOR TOURIST

France's Special Protégé in East Is Attractive in Autumn

EFFORTS NOW MADE TO ATTRACT VISITOR

Bay d'Along Considered One of Orient's Marvels—Hanoi Also Interesting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOI, Indo-China—The international colonial exhibition now in progress in Paris, has served to focus attention, almost for the first time, on France's special protége, Indo-China.

The French policy has always been to conduct the government of overseas territories quietly and unobtrusively. Visitors have not been encouraged, and only since the more or less recent excavations of the ruins of Angkor Vat has any effort been made to attract tourists.

Even so, they were never encouraged to linger, or to deviate from the stereotyped course. From Saigon a hasty trip is made usually by car to Angkor, the near-by ruins visited, and the return made over the same route, or else the visitor is passed on to Siam for Bangkok.

Tourist offices seldom recommend a tour through Indo-China. They insist it is not practical, that there are no facilities for travel, and that there is nothing of special interest beyond Angkor. And yet if one would wish to explore unbeaten paths, and see one of the most picturesque people existing today, there is probably no country in the Orient that has more of interest to offer. True, the climate is bad for nine months of the year, and the facilities of travel are poor, as one-third of the country is not even served by a railroad, but one can choose the autumn and make the best of everything else.

But Two Ports

There are only two important ports in Indo-China; Saigon in the south, and in the north Haiphong, in Tonkin. Both are four days by boat from Hong Kong, the nearest foreign port.

Haiphong has little of interest to offer, though it is perhaps, unique in having only one tide in 24 hours. But only a few miles up the coast is the Bay d'Along, which is considered one of the marvels of the Orient. It consists of an immense archipelago, formed of thousands of islands and gigantic rocks that rise out of the ocean all around and cover an area of 800 square miles. Here the natives recount stories of Chinese pirates who used in invade these shores before Tonkin came under the French protectorate.

This country, largest of the French colonial empire, occupies an

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Gandhi's Offer Of Compromise Gains Support

Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India, Aug. 19—Considerable support appears to be given in unofficial circles to the proposal that the Government of India should appoint a special government official to inquire into alleged breaches of the Delhi pact.

This was the alternative proposal put forward by Mahatma Gandhi in place of his original demand for formation of an independent arbitration board. It is held here that such action on the part of the Government would make the way clear for Mr. Gandhi to attend the Round Table Conference at London, thus achieving the primary intention of the Delhi agreement.

At the same time while the case for the inquiry may be logically argued, it is possible the outcome of such an inquiry might react against the All-India National Congress much more than against the Government, for the authorities have long been taking records of Congress breaches of the pact against which they have hitherto taken no action.

In this connection Mr. Gandhi has asked the Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, whether he regards the Delhi agreement at an end or whether it continues to operate despite Congress's decision not to participate in the Round Table. The Nationalist leader adds, however, that the Congress is ready to continue honorably in the work of settlement.

This attitude to maintain a disposition to compromise is receiving unusual support from the Congress press. All the leading Congress newspapers are unanimous in deploring the possibility that Mr. Gandhi may not go to London, and in this respect show a remarkable change of front since the last round table.

DO-X REACHES DUTCH GUIANA

PARAMARIBO, Dutch Guiana, Aug. 19 (By U. P.)—Another 800-miles was reeled off yesterday by the German flying boat, DO-X, on a flight from Rio de Janeiro to New York. The huge 12-motored plane arrived here from Para (Belem) Brazil at 3:35 p. m., yesterday, covering the distance in five hours and 30 minutes.

Rubber Stabilization Proposed in Ceylon

By the Associated Press

Colombo, Ceylon

THE Ceylon Government is considering a scheme for stabilization of rubber prices, it is disclosed, as news came that rubber had reached another low price at London of 2 5-16 pence a pound.

A government deputation has been proposed to discuss stabilization—probably at a price between 12 and 18 cents a pound—with representatives of the Dutch East Indies and the Malay States.

Lower Tariff Declared Way To Prosperity

Excess of Rates Over Foreign Costs Said to Bar Trade of World

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 19—The United States should lead the world to business recovery by removal of tariff rates vastly in excess of differences in cost of production, the general conference of the Institute of Politics was told today by Mr. H. E. Miles, chairman of the Fair Tariff League.

"Those who control our Government," he declared, "have tried every way but the right way to restore prosperity." He said world trade has been stalled, throwing 17,000,000 wage earners out of work in the United States, Great Britain and Germany alone. If these millions were put to work their earnings in 70 days would equal the total of all war debts, he estimated.

Maintaining that present tariffs are sectional, and calculated to make a peasant class out of farmers, he declared they amount virtually to granting an excessive premium to manufacturers in six northeastern states and that they have no basis in differential costs of production. He said America should not be afraid of a low tariff, since its wage costs per unit of product are extremely low, in many cases being below unit cost in all other sections of the world in spite of cheap labor conditions.

Other Ways Considered

Other conferences of the institute today also gave careful attention to the problem of world trade recovery. Prof. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago told his round table wages must be cut before industry can again function on an economic basis. He held this would increase rather than decrease the total purchasing power of Labor.

The solution offered by Dr. George S. Counts of Columbia University was both national and international economic planning. He did not believe, however, that the United States sincerely desires national planning, and that it will, therefore, not be achieved during the present generation.

Mr. Miles was uncompromising in his denunciation of the present tariff schedules of the United States. "It is too late," he said, "to mince

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Decisive Battles Held Near in Cuba

HAVANA, Aug. 19 (AP)—Authoritative news of the Cuban revolt was effectively bottled up by Government censorship today, but reports indicate decisive battles were brewing in several provinces.

An insurgent expedition comprising 500 men with scores of machine guns landed at Gibrari in upper Oriente Province from the German vessel Frederick II. The Palace admitted unofficially that the report was true, but said the force was surrounded by federal troops.

Another expeditionary force was reported to have landed on the upper Santa Clara coast and insurgents were said to have derailed the Fomento-Trinidad train south of Santa Clara. The Government dispatched 200 more soldiers to Santa Clara to form lines with the detachment there against the insurgents concentrating near Trinidad.

Army headquarters announced that Col. Aurelio Hevia, his son and two other insurgent leaders were captured at Colon, Matanzas Province. They will be imprisoned in Cabanas fortress.

President Machado remained in Santa Clara, attempting to quell the uprising.

Fear that the insurrection might spread to Havana led the Government to take stringent precautions. Ten armored trucks are being held in front of police headquarters for possible emergencies. A house-to-house search for arms and ammunition was suspended, it was learned, after the Government found that great quantities were stored in well-barricaded dwellings.

Capture of Machado Reported Rebel Aim

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 18 (AP)—Reports today from Cuba said rebel forces in Santa Clara Province had started an encircling movement in an effort to bottle up President Machado there and prevent his return to Havana, unless by airplane.

Between 600 and 900 well armed soldiers were reported taking part in the insurgent action, with reinforcements said to have arrived there by boat. Government troops were understood to have engaged the rebels in several skirmishes near Santa Clara.

REVENUE TARIFF IS PROPOSED TO BRITISH CABINET

Ministers Consider Need of Cash to Balance Budget

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 19 — Immediate adoption of a revenue tariff was recommended to the British Government at a special Cabinet meeting, summoned today to deal with the balancing of the nation's budget. Members of the Labor Cabinet, whose political theories have long been on the side of free trade, were confronted with the paradox of approving a measure which has been a plank in the Conservative Party's platform for two generations.

Throngs of sightseers lingered about Downing Street to witness the arrival and departure of the ministers who had been called in to face the national crisis. The need for striking a balance of the nation's accounts was viewed in ministerial circles as so imperative that normal political loyalties are being ignored, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, is in negotiation with leaders of the Conservative and Liberal Parties, while his committee is presenting proposals which cut across many long-accepted tenets of the Labor movement.

According to the Daily Herald, semiofficial Labor organ, the chief proposals which the Cabinet is asked to sanction include a general 10 per cent tariff for revenue purposes, which the ministers will urge on the basis that the necessity for balancing the budget is so important that temporary departure from the orthodox fiscal policy is justified.

Drastic changes also are foreseen in out-of-work benefits of the unemployment insurance fund. Temporary suspension of the sinking fund—set aside for repayment of the capital of the national debt—is calculated to benefit the year's accounts to the extent of £50,000,000, while a special tax on fixed interest-bearing securities will further enhance the exchequer.

In authoritative quarters it is indicated that the Labor Government's proposals in connection with retrenchment in the matter of unemployment payments will be sanctioned by trade union organizations only if a revenue tariff is imposed.

In this connection the situation holds implications which might work adversely to the Government. Following today's decisions the Cabinet attitude has to be presented to a consultative committee of the Parliamentary Labor Party, as well as to the general council of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive Parliamentary Labor Party, in joint session. Vigorous opposition of any of these organizations to the economy committee's proposals is likely to precipitate a major political crisis which would undoubtedly turn Labor out of office.

That the Government already is alive to this situation is revealed in the fact that Conservative and Liberal leaders are to be informed of the Cabinet decisions as soon as they are made.

Canada Raises Imposts on U. S. Commodities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 19—Further high imposts against the importation of American commodities were reported in the capital yesterday, and it is said that today the Canadian Government will invoke the Anti-Dumping Act against hams and bacon, hats and caps, radio sets and tubes, fir doors and other commodities. As the bulk of these commodities come from the United States, the trade from the south will be much affected.

Parliament sanctions the tariff imposts but the present Government at the last session took to itself further power under the Anti-Dumping Act and may increase the valuation of any commodity for duty purposes, irrespective of the value of these commodities in the country of origin. These extra imposts may reach as high as 50 per cent.

Practically the whole of Canada's imports of 7,721,635 pounds of hams and bacon come from the United States, also nearly the whole of its imports of $9,975,649 worth of radio sets and $580,397 worth of tubes. The imports of 26,572,605 pounds of grapes nearly all originate south of the border, and Canada also imports $300,000 worth of felt hats and $446,380 worth of hats, caps and bonnets from the United States.

Hoover Advised To Call Congress

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 19 (AP)—Gov. Gifford Pinchot today sent a letter to President Hoover urging him to call a special session of Congress in the near future to consider the question of federal aid to provide relief for the unemployed.

"You have yourself asked for appropriations by Congress for relief of the needy in distant parts of the world," the Governor writes, "and having obtained them, have supervised their expenditure. It would seem to be most opportune that you should do no less for our own needy here at home. Only an extra session of Congress can empower you to do so in time."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Officials at the White House said, on receiving the Pinchot letter, the position taken repeatedly by the President that no extra session would be convened to deal with unemployment or related subjects remained unchanged.

Indians Maintain Traditions In Their New Mexican Pueblos But Profit by White Precept

Old Men Sit in Council and Young Men, Even Just From College, Engage in Tribal Ceremonials, but They Are Quick to Learn New Ways

AMERICAN INDIAN SERIES—NO. 3

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing a series of 15 articles on the American Indian, his past, his present, and his future. As a feature of this comprehensive study, Mr. Henry Edison Williams of the Monitor staff, in a 20,000-mile automobile tour of the United States, visited the Indian country to get his facts first-hand. Other writers will contribute to various phases of the subject.

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—It is a leopard land, the country where live the pueblo dwellers of New Mexico—an ochre-tinted land, spotted with piñon growths and gnarled juniper trees. It is a zebra land of bronzed soil, striped with the shadows of deep arroyos. It is an elephant land—an area of huge, dun ridges, seamed with sand slips and creased with colored canyons. It is a region of mountains and mesas; of arid stretches and sudden, fertile valleys; of snow-capped peaks and scorching plains.

It is, in short, a land of amazing variety.

And as the land, so the Indians.

Leaving Santa Fe, the administration seat of the northern pueblo group, the road descends the spectacular La Bajada Hill, where it suddenly drops 800 feet from the mesa to a wide dusty plain, where a row of distant cottonwoods marks the course of the Rio Grande.

At a bend in the highway sits a Cochiti squaw, an array of pottery surrounding her and several sun-bronzed children playing in the sagebrush near-by. Seeing the approaching car, the group instantly comes to attention. Each of the children snatches some small item from the store to hold out at arm's length, while the mother selects a more imposing piece to offer the passer-by.

Pueblo Sits Back From the Road

Their pueblo cannot be seen from the road. It is reached by a sandy trail, where the automobile slithers through sudden arroyos, bumps over clumps of sagebrush and, traversing a sparsely grassed range, finally comes to the muddy Rio Grande. On the banks of this stream, its fields watered by a network of skillfully constructed ditches where the current seems at times to be flowing uphill, sits Cochiti.

It is called the "pleasant" pueblo and is not misnamed. Its adobe houses are neat and orderly. In its sunny plaza there abides a sense of contentment. Colorfully arrayed, the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

HIGH TAX RATE HELD TO FOLLOW REALTY SLUMP

First Heavy Decline Registered in Boston in Half Century

Heavy reductions in real estate values, the first time real estate has dropped in value in Boston for more than a half century, resulted yesterday in the announcement by Mayor James M. Curley of an increase in the city tax rate from $30.80 to $31.50.

In his annual report the Mayor stated that the city had been materially helped in keeping the tax rate down to only a slight increase by being permitted to credit the anticipated refund of more than $1,000,000 from the Boston Elevated Railway.

The decline in real estate values is estimated at $14,000,000, as compared to an average yearly increase of $40,000,000 during the last decade. Total charges for city requirements this year are figured at about $2,500,000 more than 1930.

In commenting further on the rate increase, Mayor Curley said it could be attributed in part to the heavy appropriations made by the city to relieve unemployment. Such city purposes have cost $2,000,000 more in 1931 than last year, he added.

Receipts from the highway fund, resulting from the increase in the gasoline tax from two to three cents, total $878,452.26. The estimated amount available from poll taxes is about the same as last year, $482,918.00.

The automobile excise tax brought in more than $1,000,000 while the city's share of the state income tax was over $5,500,000. Appropriations for regular school purposes, new land and construction ran over $20,000,000.

Rates in Smaller Towns Show Sharp Increases

BROCKTON, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—The Brockton tax rate for 1931 was announced today as $36.80, an increase of $2.10. Heavy demands on the welfare department were partly responsible for the increase.

EASTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—The 1931 tax rate, announced today, is $31, an increase of $6 from last year's rate. The higher rate is due to decreased property valuations.

NORTH EASTON, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—The tax rate for North Easton, announced today, is $31, an increase of $7.40 over last year.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—A tax rate of $32.50 a $1000 valuation was announced today, an increase of $4 over the present rate. The advance was attributed largely to a decrease in real and personal property of $613,000 and an increase in municipal appropriations for relief work.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—Mr. Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, told members of the Hampden-Hampshire Assessors Association at a meeting here today that Massachusetts' tax assessing and collecting machinery is facing the greatest problems in the history of the Commonwealth. He reiterated his advice that now is the time for tax assessors to "clean house" and readjust assessments so as to make them commensurate with actual value, particularly as regards industrial properties.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—A tax rate for 1931 of $31.80 on the $1000, the highest in the city's history, was announced today. It represents an increase of $2.50 over last year. Decrease in property valuation due to closing of mills caused the higher rate, officials said.

DUTCH TRADE MOVES UP ON HOOVER PLAN

Business Reported Reasonably Good, With Gold Stock Increasing

The following account of financial conditions in the Netherlands indicates that business conditions have continued reasonably good at all times in that country, but that renewed activity has followed upon the announcement of the Hoover plan for a moratorium on war debts. The article forms part of the Financial Capitals feature which THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is printing every Wednesday.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Aug. 19—In recent weeks the Amsterdam Stock Exchange has been roused from its apathy, thanks to the Hoover plan, which, it is felt here, broke the dismal spell brought about by exaggerated loss of confidence in the recuperative powers of world business.

Although a later reaction occurred, for the rally in many cases had been very sharp, the spell was definitely broken and the general outlook is improved. This has led to a moderate revival in the demand for stocks. Bonds have remained firm all the time, as all the investment demand was concentrated upon them. This accounts for the fact that 4½ per cent Dutch Government obligations rose as high as 104½ per cent. Moreover, on July 1 large amounts of bond interest and stock dividends

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Turks Want Turks To Teach Schools

Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BEYOGLU, Turk., Aug. 19—A sudden order from the Ministry of Education that in the future all foreign and minority schools must employ Turkish professors to teach Turkish pupils geography, history and civics, in the Turkish language, has caused considerable consternation and disorganization among the directorates of these institutions.

The order, which furthermore states that these subjects be taught according to the general prospectus followed in all Turkish schools, comes only a month before reopening, with the result that these institutions are unable to cancel contracts already concluded with foreign professors for the next term.

American and French schools are affected more than others by the new restrictions, for they are most numerous. The Turkish authorities have every right to impose such restrictions, but the American Ambassador intends to make a personal appeal to them for one year's postponement of the order to obviate financial loss, for which the American schools become liable.

British Listeners-In See the Broadcasters

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 19—For the first time, programs in the British Broadcasting Corporation studios were broadcast today by Baird television for reception by all owning television receivers. Two women singers and one dancer were televised in succession and telephone messages received shortly after stated the reception was thoroughly successful.

Transmission was made by the same portable apparatus with which the television of the Derby race was achieved last June. This heralds the time when listeners will also see their favorite performers broadcasting from the studio.

PROGRESSIVES TO MAKE ISSUE OF EMPLOYMENT

Proposed Fall Conference to Draft Aggressive Congressional Policy

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Another national economic conference, similar to that held by them last March, is authoritatively understood to be under consideration by Progressive leaders.

The meeting, if convened, is to be held in November. The purpose is said to be twofold; formulation of a legislative program, and the setting up of a united Progressive organization that would undertake to present a concerted front on all political and legislative issues in both chambers.

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R.), of North Dakota, who returned to the capital following an extended canvass of his State, declared that he considered it extremely "probable" that another Progressive conference would be convened before Congress opens.

Senator Nye pointed out that several committees were appointed at the spring conference and that a gathering this fall would enable them to report their recommendations on such subjects as water-power, agricultural relief, unemployment, administrative reform, political action.

The Progressives are reported to be vitally interested in two objectives: the drafting of a sweeping unemployment relief program, including provisions both for relief and unemployment compensation, and the organization of a factional bloc that will function under a common leadership in both branches of Congress during the coming session.

The Progressive leaders are declared to take the view that their group is the balance of power in each house, and that if they organize they can control legislatively.

They had such a congressional organization in 1924 under the leadership of the elder Senator Robert M. La Follette. It dominated the session and was only broken up by the overwhelming defeat of the independent presidential attempt of that year.

Since then the Progressives have made several attempts to revive such an association, but all proved unsuccessful. With the major party alignment in the House in the coming session a matter of a one-or-two-vote majority the Progressives are reported as hopeful that their plans will materialize.

It was significant, however, that at the spring conference only a few of the House Progressives actually attended the meetings and none took part in them. Whether progress has been made since then in lining up the House Progressives is not known.

Unemployment relief, in the opinion of the Progressives, gives them a live issue. They strongly favor federal aid, on the ground that the municipalities and states are financially unable to handle the problem.

Lindberghs Stop Three Times in Day On Flight to Keoti

NEMURO, Japan, Aug. 19 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh were halted three times today in their attempt to fly the 897 miles from Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, to Nemuro over the stormy Kurile Island route.

Leaving Petropavlovsk, where they had been weather-bound for two and one-half days, at 8:45 a. m. (6:45 p. m. Tuesday, E. S. T.)), the Lindberghs were soon forced down by motor trouble at Avatcha Bay, Kamchatka.

In flashing the information that trouble compelled them to stop, Mrs. Lindbergh did not say what was wrong with the motor. After about two hours they took off again and radio messages from Mrs. Lindbergh told of their progress down the Kurile chain.

About the halfway point between Petropavlovsk and Nemuro they apparently ran into fog. They reached and passed Shimushiru Island but Mrs. Lindbergh then radioed that bad weather was forcing them back. Twenty-six minutes later, at 4:26 p. m. Tokyo time (2:46 a. m., E. S. T.) Mrs. Lindbergh advised the Ochiishi wireless station here that they were landing at Muroton Bay. Later they landed at Keoti, in the Kuriles.

Colonel Lindbergh anticipated the possibility of trouble over the Kurile Islands. Last night he sent a message to the American Embassy in Tokyo requesting it to seek, in his behalf, an emergency landing permit for somewhere in that region. The permit was granted.

At Muroton Bay the Lindberghs were in the land of the Ainu, a primitive people who live in a condition paralleling savagery. They sleep in roofed caves, eking out an existence by hunting and fishing.

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Hungarian Premier Tenders Resignation

COUNT STEFAN BETHLEN

Hungary Puts Cabinet Task Up to Karolyi

Close of Bethlen Régime Ascribed to General Political Conditions

BUDAPEST, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Bethlen Government, headed by Count Stefan Bethlen, who has been Premier since 1921, resigned today.

The only explanation given for the resignation is that, after considering the general situation last night and "in view of changed circumstances" the Government felt bound to resign.

On the advice of Count Bethlen, Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary, called into conference Mr. John Tolescky, former Finance Minister; Count Julius Karolyi, Foreign Minister of the Bethlen Cabinet; Mr. Paul Pesthy and Mr. Stephen Rubinek of the United Government Party, and Dr. Alexander Ernszi, Minister of Social Welfare and a leader of the Christian Economic Party. Count Karolyi accepted Admiral Horthy's mandate to form a new Government.

Count Stefan Bethlen became Prime Minister of Hungary on April 14, 1921. He had been in power longer than any other Prime Minister in Europe, and was in his eleventh year as Prime Minister when he resigned.

After the Hungarian revolution in 1918 and during the régime of Count Michael Karolyi, Count Bethlen took an active part in the counter-revolutionary activities. When the Hungarian peace delegation went to Paris he was one of the principal delegates. Immediately after King Charles had made an unsuccessful attempt to regain the Hungarian throne, Count Bethlen was asked by the Regent, Admiral Horthy, to form a cabinet.

Hungary was then near bankruptcy. But he was able to bring about financial reconstruction and currency stabilization. Hungary had been handicapped by economic isolation. By negotiating a series of commercial treaties this difficulty was met.

During the decade of his work a number of changes have been made in the internal political structure of the country, including reëstablishment of the parliamentary system of government and the reorganization of the upper house of Parliament. Considerable social legislation has been passed, including agrarian reforms. The foreign policy of Count Bethlen has been marked by unusual success.

While the economic situation of Hungary is not all that might be wished today, it is generally conceded to be better than it was when Count Bethlen took office. His greatest difficulty was the so-called "franc scandal," in 1925, when a plot to forge French bank notes in Hungary caused considerable embarrassment to his administration. Count Bethlen was called a Dictator by the Radicals and the Socialists, and has been under fire for the strong character of his direction.

'Third Degree' Held Exception to Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19—Protest bearing on the part of the recent Wickersham Commission report which charges police with use of the "third degree" and susceptibility to bribes and graft was voiced at yesterday's session of the fifteenth annual national convention of the Fraternal Order of Police.

"Police for some time past," said Mr. Daniel McKelvey, of Hazleton, Penna., former president of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, "have replaced the so-called 'third degree' with adroit questioning.

"There is serious doubt in my mind if the 'third degree' method of interrogating crime suspects ever was as prevalent as Mr. Wickersham and his committee profess it to be now. I am quite confident that use of brutal measures in eliciting crime information occurs in only such isolated instances as to be the extreme exception and not the rule.

"As to the charges of bribe taking and grafting, the policeman today is about as honest an individual as can be found. To say that less than one-half of 1 per cent of policemen accept such offers is no exaggeration.

"It is not 'third degree' measures and graft that we should be so concerned with; it is the interference of politicians, from the 'big boss' to the 'peanut' variety, that makes police work so ineffective at times," Mr. McKelvey declared.

DEBT VIEWS VINDICATED, REICH FINDS

Bankers' Report Supports Theory of Reparations' Curb on Trade

EARLY DISCUSSION OF ISSUE EXPECTED

London Conference Faces Task of Establishing Atmosphere for Further Credits

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 19—Germany heralds the report of the international bankers' committee at Basel on the Reich's need for financial support, in which revision of the reparations agreement is urged, as the first official and unanimous vindication of its own view that reparations payments are responsible for financial distress and are contributing to the economic difficulties of the world.

Germany has been drawing the world's attention to this time and again, and it is of immense importance that international bankers have come to the same conclusion, a spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse said to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

As a result of this report Germany now expects that discussion of reparations and debts will take place within six months, during which period its foreign creditors are willing to continue their loans. Some kind of settlement must be reached and it is no longer possible to postpone it is the German view.

Task Returned to London

The bankers in Basel, it is held here, have in effect passed the ball back to the London conference, for London commissioned them to define Germany's need for credit. Now the bankers declare that the political atmosphere must be first clarified before credits can be granted. Germany views the situation as follows:

The London conference denied immediate help to Germany. Germany then resorted to self-help and recently forced up exports and cut down imports. The bankers at Basel realized that this development would cast the world into even greater economic distress than it is already experiencing, and they therefore advocate return to international help for Germany.

Thrift Ordered in Berlin

The policy of thrift has reached Berlin and the Prussian State Commissioner has informed the Lord Mayor that if the Berlin authorities do not lower the salaries of their employees by Oct. 1 he will discontinue granting the city financial support for taking care of the unemployed who no longer receive the dole.

Cutting down wages and salaries forms the chief topic of discussion throughout the country. In countless instances incomes are already so low that it scarcely suffices to pay rent and allow for the most frugal kind of living.

Meat has become a luxury for many millions of Germans. From all sides appeals are directed to the Government not to concentrate on lowering the standard of living, and in some instances these appeals have given place to serious warnings.

Bankers' Board Advocates Revision of Reparations And Other War Debts

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Aug. 19—Relief for Germany in the shape of extension of $1,250,000,000 in credit from short to longer terms and expert diagnosis of the country's future credit needs was finally clinched here today after a tense night session.

Though the main lines of measures which the special bankers' committee and a group of private bankers have been formulating were actually completed yesterday, some relatively minor details held up adjournment until today, but after a series of hurried consultations between representative bankers and German spokesmen, which necessitated a German appeal to the Reich Government in Berlin, final accord was possible.

The question of greatest dispute, which concerned methods by which foreign holdings of marks in Germany could be withdrawn without disturbing the Reichbank, was settled by immobilizing 20 per cent of these foreign holdings immediately, while others will be frozen successively.

BASEL, Switz., Aug. 19 (AP) — A recommendation that the entire structure of inter-governmental war debts and German reparations be revised as the first step toward the return of world prosperity was made today by the Wiggin bankers' committee.

The committee was set up by the Bank for International Settlements at the behest of the seven-power conference in London to investigate Germany's credit needs. It is headed by Mr. Albert H. Wiggin of New York, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, and is composed of the representatives of the 10 leading banking nations in the world.

Their report criticized political differences existing between Germany and its European neighbors, and urged that current disputes be cleared up in order that "good times" again may prevail in all nations.

Germany's reparation payments were assailed as an immense obstacle to the peaceful, economic progress of the world, and the great

powers were advised to "lose no time" in revising the schedule of international payments.

"We therefore conclude," the report said, "by urging most earnestly upon all governments concerned that they lose no time in taking the necessary measures for bringing about such conditions as will allow financial operations to bring to Germany, and thereby to the world, sorely needed assistance.

"We think it essential that before the period of prolongation of credits recommended by the London conference comes to an end that the Governments concerned should give to the world the assurance that international political relations are established on a basis of mutual confidence, which is the sine qua non of economic recovery, and that international payments to be made by Germany will not be such as to imperil the maintenance of her financial stability."

The recommendation came from leading bankers of the United States and France, heretofore outstanding opponents of such revision.

"Until relations between Germany and other European powers are firmly established on the basis of sympathetic coöperation and mutual confidence," the report said, "and an important source of difficulty is thereby removed, there can be no assurance of continued and peaceful economic progress.

"The second obstacle relates to the external obligations of Germany. So long as these obligations, both private and public, are such as to involve either a continued increase in the snowball of Germany's foreign debts or, alternatively, a disproportion between its imports and exports on such a scale as to threaten the economic prosperity of every country, the investor is not likely to regard the situation as stable or permanent."

Desire for World Peace Strengthens German Plea For Four-Power Protocol

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Aug. 19—The proposal coming from Berlin for a new four-power pact, to include Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, or a five-power pact, with Russia added, seems on the surface to be superfluous.

It covers the same ground as the Locarno pact and is not as comprehensive as the Kellogg pact and the Covenant of the League of Nations. Yet there are peculiar features in the proposal, such as the promise not to act against each other—presumably in the economic as well as the political sense—nor to form special groups in Europe, nor to spring surprises such as Austro-German economic union on each other.

These are fresh undertakings which might justify an additional document, though many people are becoming skeptical of the efficacy of the mere piling up of documents.

The report might be treated as unsubstantial were it not for the number of converging statements that seem to furnish suitable ground for international pact-building operations. Thus it will be remembered that France considered as a condition of assisting Germany new pledges which were condemned by general opinion as humiliating to Germany.

But France stands firm on its demand for a political truce which would last at least 10 years, and while Germany cannot give such direct promise to France alone it might be possible for four or five powers to give a common promise. The humiliating character of a unilateral pledge would be washed out in a general pledge.

By a curious synchronism which cannot be purely coincidental, Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, in his latest declaration arguing for disarmament and for the necessity of common economic action, free from the menaces of war, remarks that Europe has need of a period of at least 10 years of peace.

In England that extremely serious periodical, the New Statesman and Nation, contains the significant statement: "If we can make no progress toward a peaceful Europe without accepting some modified form of protocol which the French are again demanding as a condition of disarmament we should go with them so far."

A protocol, it will be remembered, was proposed at Geneva in 1924 by which the nations agreed to help each other in case of aggression. Although the British Government at first was favorable, British public opinion was overwhelmingly against any tightening of British obligations. The New Statesman was particularly opposed. The sentence quoted therefore suggests that under the stress of circumstances a "modified form of protocol" may be again discussed.

In the French memorandum on disarmament the same suggestion was made and it was indicated that France was not wedded to any particular form of pact. Perhaps the four- or five-power pact which would specifically remove the chances of war for a number of years to come would be useful, not merely in respect of the disarmament conference but in respect of French attitude toward Germany.

Lastly, the German Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, in an interview, speaking of the necessity of economic arrangements in the interests of Europe said: "We must have peace—not diplomatic peace only, but peace in the heart. It is a paramount necessity that the nations of Europe shall believe in peace for many years to come. I am convinced that the peoples of every country in western Europe want peace.'

These concurrent statements make it evident that the idea of a pact is at any rate dimly stirring, and Dr. Bruening intentionally or unintentionally seems to reply to the argument that new pacts are unnecessary and are simply superfluous when he insists that what is wanted is that the nations of western Europe should firmly believe in peace.

Whatever logical objections there may be to the pact are swept away if it can be shown that a new pact would have the effect of restoring confidence and therefore of aiding economic recovery and real disarmament.

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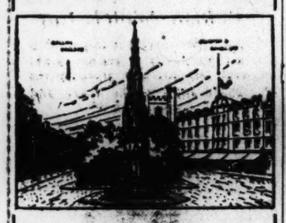

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STATE STARTS WORK ON DIVERSION TUNNEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARE, Mass., Aug. 19—Preliminary work on the $500,000 diversion tunnel project in connection with the metropolitan water supply system here is now well under way. Power lines have been built to the tunnel head and a temporary bridge has been constructed by the Northern States Construction Company of Minneapolis.

The tunnel, 30 feet in diameter and concrete lined, will serve to divert the Swift River during the construction of the big reservoir dam and after completion of the dam will be available as a spillway. It will pierce a hill for a half-mile below the site of the dam.

GERMAN FLIER AT GREENLAND

IVIGTUT, Greenland, Aug. 19 (AP)—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, German airman, arrived here last night from Godthaab on the way to America across the Arctic route. He plans to proceed to Disko Bay, whence he will take off on his last lap.

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FOLK DANCE SCHOOL ENROLLS NEARLY 100

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 19—Nearly 100 students are enrolled for the fifth summer session of the English Folk Dance School at Massachusetts State College. Teachers and students represent many different sections.

The school is conducted by the English Folk Dance Society, founded by Mr. Cecil Sharp, and is one of many arranged by branches of the society in America and England. Mr. Douglas Kennedy, director of the society in London, is in Amherst with his family to direct this summer's session.

The classes include instruction in Morris, sword and country dances, singing and conference periods.

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SKY BRIGHTER IN BUSINESS, SURVEY SHOWS

Shoes and Air Lines Reveal Expansive Activities in Analysis

Gradual acceleration in general business conditions has been manifest during the past month, according to various representatives of New England's principal industries.

Speaking for the food manufacturers, Mr. H. R. Chapman, general sales manager for the New England Confectionery Company, Cambridge, Mass., states: "Due to the fact that food is one of the prime necessities, this market has remained fairly stable, faring much better than any other industry with the exception of the major utilities. A survey of the manufacturers and jobbers shows that the trade expects heavy sales in the autumn. Candy men especially are planning big campaigns.

"There has been a noticeable slump in advertising," said Mr. Chapman, "but we believe that advertising is nothing more or less than good will insurance for business. every 'ad' is a premium to be cut. When business seems to be poor, advertising should increase, for then is when you need help. Last year we spent more in good advertising than we have in the past 10 years."

Farms Improve

Mr. H. S. Russell, head of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau, reviewing farming conditions of New England, says: "Conditions have improved somewhat, poultrymen in particular are going to have a good year, for there has been a drop in grain prices, while poultry and eggs are slightly up with considerably less production in the Middle West. The dairy industry, one of New England's largest, has been hit hard, but is slightly better. Supplies for the farmer are all lower, labor included. Early apple prices were up and the export market looks good."

"Textiles are still quite 'spotty,'" reports the Textile Yarns Corporation of Boston, "somewhat improved, but likely to show a decided upturn within the next week or 10 days. In the cotton market we can do nothing but speculate. Jersey cloth and women's worsteds are experiencing a moderate rebound with some mills showing advance sales. Rayon conditions have greatly improved, due principally to reductions in the larger mills. Silk shows no noticeable change."

Shoe manufacturers have been receiving more orders and shipping greater quantities of goods than they have in the past two years. Mr. Charles D. Malaguti, treasurer and general manager of the International Counter Co. of Boston, reports a liberal buying movement. With returning confidence, shoe retailers are beginning to flood the manufacturers with orders.

In transportation circles, New England is attempting to gain better railroad lines through either the consolidation of already existing roads or by inviting outside interest and control. Capt. Albert L. Edson, superintendent of the Boston Airport, reports a tremendous increase in passenger service, both outgoing and incoming. Freight service has only slightly increased he says. Air transportation is becoming increasingly more reasonable and the fare to Chicago by air will be less than that of the railroad.

Airlines Coöperate

Mr. J. T. Trippe, president of Pan American Airways Inc., reports a tieup with Scadta, the national air system of Colombia, which will insure better service to South America.

In connection with South American trade the Port of New Orleans, closest to the southern continent, reports "large increase in amount of fruit received, particularly bananas, over a similar period last year."

A comprehensive statement of conditions in the Argentine is rendered by its Boston consul, Mr. Joseph McLean. "Business is firm," he says, "national finance is proceeding normally, and bank rates for credit operations have not varied. Maize and cotton crops are establishing a record; woolen exports are in excess of those for last season, prices have risen somewhat, while exports of chilled and frozen meats maintain their normal volume.

In Porto Rico the Bureau of Commerce and Industy has observed a large increase in the use of chemicals and allied products. Automobile imports have increased 2.5 per cent, while refined sugar exports to the United States increased 15 per cent. Many of the principal sugar companies are planning improvements, extensions in cultivation, better fertilizers, etc., for the 1931-32 crop. This will also provide additional employment.

BOSTON CONVENTIONS TO ATTRACT 20,000

More than 20,000 persons are expected to attend conventions scheduled to be held in Boston during September, according to the convention bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Among the larger ones are: Associated Eastern Exhibitors; Financial Advertisers' Association; International Typographical Union and National Metal Show.

The convention bureau also announces that wide interest is taken by visitors and tourists in several publications of the bureau, distributed free. The "Street Map of Boston" has proven so popular that a fourth edition was printed within a few months. Another equally popular publication, entailing four printings, is "Where's a Good Hotel in Boston?"

Ship-to-Shore Plane Unloads in Boston

European mail from the North German Lloyd Line steamers, Bremen and Europa, which is sent direct to New York on a seaplane catapulted from the vessels when approaching the American coast during the summer months, will probably be sent directly to Boston for the balance of this season.

The first trip to Boston this summer was made yesterday, when the seaplane New York arrived at the Boston airport about 6 p. m., after flying 620 miles in head winds.

The seaplane came from the steamer Bremen and the trip is said to be a new record for distance for ship-to-shore flights.

The mail taken to New York last night will be delivered there today while the Bremen is not expected to dock until late this afternoon, thus saving practically a day in delivering time.

Planes from the North German liners have landed in Boston twice before and a third attempt was given up when the plane was within 200 miles of Boston and found the fog too thick to continue.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Knights of Pythias Convention: Athletics and mixed entertainment, Mechanics Building, 8; midnight frolic and review, Lyric Theater, 12.

Dance recital by Miss Louise R. Morris, Barn Studio, 9.

American Legion Convention: Band concert; dancing, North and South Park Avenue, 8; motion pictures and newsreels, Old Colony Theater, 10:30.

Motion Pictures

Metropolitan — "Huckleberry Finn." Continuous.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Chinese and Japanese galleries, Mrs. Tomita, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Treasure Chest of India," Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2 and 3.

American Legion Convention: Meeting, Memorial Building, 9; luncheon to delegates and alternates, Memorial Building, 1; baseball, Stephens Field, 3; outboard motorboat races, off Stephens Field, 5.

Knights of Pythias Convention, Governor, Mayor and City officials' day: Reveille, 6; guard mount, companies 1st regiment, Michigan and Indiana, 9; general inspection and review, 2; dress parade, 5:30.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 10 to 5 except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibition of prints by French masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably with some showers tonight; slightly cooler Thursday with gentle shifting winds mostly easterly.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably with local showers tonight; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy with local showers tonight and Thursday; somewhat cooler in extreme east portion Thursday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably with local showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds with occasional showers tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a. m. Aug. 19	Max. Aug. 18		8 a. m. Aug. 19	Max. Aug. 18
Atlantic City	76	90	Nantucket	74	82
Bismarck	56	90	New Orleans	80	90
Boston	72	84	New York	74	88
Buffalo	72	80	Norfolk, Va.	76	90
Calgary	54	..	North Platte	60	86
Charleston	82	86	Philadelphia	78	90
Chicago	72	80	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	108
Cincinnati	68	86	Pittsburgh	68	86
Denver	58	80	Portland, Me.	68	86
Eastport, Me.	66	76	Raleigh	78	92
Hatteras	76	84	St. Louis	70	88
Helena, Mont.	50	90	St. Paul	62	90
Huron, S. D.	62	88	Salt Lake City	72	94
Jacksonville	80	80	San Francisco	52	64
Kansas City	66	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	78
Key West	84	88	Seattle	58	68
Los Angeles	66	84	Tampa	80	92
Memphis	72	88	Washington	74	90
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Wichita, Kan.	62	78
Montreal	66	80	Williston, N.D.	72	94

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 4:33 p. m., Thursday 5:06 a. m. Height of tides 10.2 feet, 9.9 feet. Light all vehicles at 3:10 p. m.

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AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Study of Chinese Unity Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19—Despite inconceivable handicaps and misfortunes, China maintains 2000 Chinese students in America each year for the laudable purpose of discovering what the United States has to contribute to the political, social and cultural well-being of China, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, manager of the Chinese Trade Bureau in Boston, declared at the Northfield Christian Endeavor Conference last night.

This country should maintain at least 100 picked Americans "to set themselves to discover Chinese unity, continuity and virility, and all that we hold to be good," said Dr. Hsieh. "Cultivate Christian neighborliness toward the Chinese, as well as all foreign born peoples. Four thousand years of servitude under Imperial masters had rendered China static, inert and dormant; but 100 years of Christian seeds sown in China have gathered a good harvest of Christian leaders who are self-reliant and self-governing today.

"The Republic in China is a monument to faith, not to pessimism, and our success with our far-flung problems will only come when China is entitled to America's best Christian aid. The present crisis in China is not an event of the moment, nor the result of Soviet intrigue; it is the inevitable outcome of a long course of humiliation and exploitation."

Ship-Truck Service Achieves Tieup

Coördinated water and truck service between New England points within a radius of about 60 miles of Boston, and a similar district surrounding Baltimore and Philadelphia, will start tomorrow when new rates go into effect by the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, it was announced today by Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

At least 24 hours' time will be saved by the new arrangement, says Mr. Davis, under which cargo will be picked up and delivered by truck.

Shipments can be picked up by trucks at New England points specified by the tariff as late as 2 p. m. on sailing date and be forwarded by steamer that same evening, according to the company. Providence territory has also been covered by a similar plan and in some instances shippers have the option of routing either via Boston or Providence.

TRUMBULL FINDS LABORERS SCARCE

TRUMBULL, Conn., Aug. 19 (AP)—Citizens of this town and Mr. Lorenzo R. Wildman, First Selectman, in particular, hardly believe there is unemployment.

Laborers are so scarce here that Mr. Wildman has been forced to hire himself, his son, and two fellow selectmen, Mr. Lester Whitney and Mr. William Cooper, to work on a dirt road improvement program.

When $17,750 became available to the town from the State for dirt road improvement, Mr. Wildman canvassed the town for jobless men. He could round up only about 12.

DEPORTATION FACES PONZI ON RELEASE

When Charles Ponzi, whose "get-rich-quick" schemes caused excitement in 1920, is released from Charlestown State Prison, a warrant for deportation will be awaiting him. Officials of the Department of Immigration say they have had such a warrant for some time, and that it is now at the prison awaiting Ponzi's dismissal.

The warrant charges Ponzi with moral turpitude in using the mails to defraud, being convicted of or admitting forgery prior to entry into the United States and with being a common and notorious thief. Should an application for parole, which it is expected will soon be made, be successful, the warrant will be served him upon his release, according to federal officials.

China Takes Step For Flood Relief

HANKOW, China, Aug. 19 (AP)—Extensive relief work is being organized by the Chipese Government for portions of the area flooded by the Yangtse.

Mr. John Earl Baker, American relief expert and adviser to the Chinese Railway Ministry, is heading a party surveying the flooded district, which includes the river bottoms of the four provinces through which the Yangtse flows, Anhwei, Hupeh, Hunan, and Honan. The flood is described by Mr. Baker as "probably China's most terrible disaster in the present century."

Breaking through the Chiakow dike, which protects the western suburb of Hankow, the flood waters today inundated the native industrial district. In Hanyang the waters topped the gates of the city wall. Another important dike has given way in Wuchang. All foreigners are reported safe. During the last three weeks millions of persons are estimated to have lost their homes.

Harvard Workers Spreading Culture

Harvard students are, offering courtesy and culture along with service to summer employers. A brief survey, covering approximately 800 Harvard students, who have found summer employment, reveals a well-diversified list of positions, most of which require knowledge of a specialized nature and tact, not only by those who act as counselors, but by those employed in the city banks, or as boatmen on private yachts, chauffeurs, tutor companions, private secretaries and teachers of dramatics, horseback riding, nature study, tennis, swimming or woodcraft.

As a rule, Harvard men find summer employment in New England, but according to the University Employment Bureau, this year has seen a gradual exodus to the middle and far West, where private camps are slowly increasing in number. One camp, employing only Harvard men on its staff, contends that the college men bring with them all the bits of culture and refinement gleaned from their college associations, which the youngsters, in imitation of their leaders, quickly pick up.

Contract Limiting Attacked by Council

Gov. Joseph B. Ely's policy of restricting state road contracts to Massachusetts concerns, with the hope of improving business conditions within the State, was attacked yesterday by the Massachusetts division of the New England Council. The policy was termed a challenge to other states to adopt similar protective legislation.

In the event that the challenge is accepted, the division intimated that the Governor's policy would defeat the very purpose for which it was intended. In an official statement, the division stressed its viewpoint that the plan was "economically unsound," because it resulted in "spending more of the taxpayer's money than is necessary to accomplish a given purpose."

The statement followed a conference between officials of the Associated General Contractors of America and the New England Road Builders' Association with R. W. Bowdoin, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the council.

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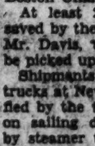

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LABOR COUNCIL SCANS PROBLEMS AT HOOVER DAM

Soft Coal Situation Also Reviewed in Effort to Save Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19—Charges that unsatisfactory wage and working conditions were being imposed upon laborers employed in the construction of Hoover Dam were placed before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at yesterday's session of its pre-convention meeting, being held at the Ambassador Hotel.

After considering the charges, contained in a telegram from the Central Labor Union of Las Vegas, Nev., Mr. William Green, president of the federation, said the matter would be taken up immediately with the Secretary of Labor, as the construction of Hoover Dam is a government project.

The council also spent a part of the session today considering conditions reported existing in the bituminous coal fields of western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio.

In this connection Mr. Green said: "Because of the desperate and deplorable condition which prevails in a great basic industry, the council has approved the proposal advanced by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, for the President of the United States to call a national conference of representative miners and operators for the purpose of dealing constructively and concretely with the ills of the industry and the problems associated with it.

"The Executive Council pledged a full measure of support to the international officers of the mine workers in the origination and in the pursuit of such policies as they may feel justifiable in order to save an industry which is being destroyed and save the miners associated with it from industrial degradation, peonage and distress."

TOWN GAVE AID; FAMILY REPAYS

WEST STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—Town officials here may have forgotten a certain family which once lived in West Stockbridge, but the family did not forget the town.

For several years, the family, whose name was not divulged, had not been in the most comfortable of circumstances, and the town furnished aid on several occasions. Recently, the family's financial status took a decided turn for the better, as it fell heir to $65,000. Today West Stockbridge was more than repaid. The town treasurer received a check for $5000 from the family.

SCHOOLS ACCLAIMED PROHIBITION ALLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRANBY, Mass., Aug. 19—Mr. E. P. Dorsett, master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, declared that "the best place to fight the liquor evil is in the public and Sunday schools," in an address before Hampshire County Pomona Grange. He added: "The prohibition amendment to the Constitution is there to stay. A referendum only fools the people; take as many as you will the amendment will still stand."

Mr. E. Thornton Clark, master of the Hampshire County Grange, was host at the Pomona annual field day. Pomona Granges of the Connecticut Valley were guests.

Slums Held Crime Filling Stations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19—Philadelphia should turn its attention to the improvement of the overcrowded central area in order to cut down juvenile crime, Mayor Harry M. Mackey said yesterday in commenting on the findings of the Wickersham Committee on the "Causes of Crime," which disclosed that by far the greater proportion of juvenile delinquency here occurred within the central section of the city.

Two years ago, Mayor Mackey points out, he foresaw this need, and expressed himself as in favor of wiping out the "slum" areas within the city, where it had been found by this committee that there were not less than 25,000 underprivileged children.

"There is a moral hazard," Mayor Mackey said, "which must be considered. Investigation shows that this area is the filling station which results in criminals. In one district of six blocks, numbering 785 houses, there were 485 arrests during one year. Of these houses 36 faced on dark, narrow courts, entirely without frontage on any street; 75 per cent were without bathtubs and 11 per cent had no running water of any kind.

"Millions of dollars have been spent for the improvement of outlying sections of Philadelphia, and I believe the time has arrived when something should be done to develop the central area."

Mayor Mackey promises to announce a plan for this development sometime within the next few months.

MAINE CENTRAL ROAD MERGES BRANCHES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Maine Central Railroad today was authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to consolidate into its system approximately 55 miles of railroad which it has held under 999 year leases since 1890.

The authorization allows it to take over completely the upper Coos railroad in New Hampshire with 41½ miles of track all in Coos County, N. H.; the upper Coos railroad in Vermont extending from Canaan to the international boundary at Beechers Falls, a distance of 1¼ miles, and the Coos Valley Railroad from Guildhall to Brunswick, Vt., about 12¼ miles.

FOOD FISH INCREASE IN POWER WATERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Waters impounded by hydro electric power developments in Alabama are providing fertile places for the propagation of food fishes, according to Mr. I. T. Quinn, State Game Commissioner.

Mr. Quinn stated that by reason of the ever increasing supply of fish in these impounded waters, the sum total of investments in camps and fishing lodges, hotels and other resorts amounts already to tens of thousands of dollars.

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GOVERNMENTAL DEFECTS HELD HIGH TAX CAUSE

Local Unit Organization Urged on Individual Lines, at Rural Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 19—Defective local government organization is costing rural taxpayers huge sums annually, according to speakers at the forum on county organization and management held in connection with the fourteenth annual American Country Life Conference here today.

Reorganization of local governmental units must be along lines best suited to conditions in each territory and it must be realized that no one solution can be prescribed for all parts of the country, the speakers declared.

"It is impossible to examine the facts regarding the present organization and structure of local government," Prof. Harley L. Lutz, of Princeton University, said, "and avoid the conclusion that there are entirely too many small local units, entirely too many overlapping and duplicating agencies, entirely too many administrative areas which are now inadequate in size and resources to perform the services required of them."

The main factors and conditions which contribute to the high cost of local government, Professor Lutz said, are: maladministration; defective local governmental organization; lack of effective means of expenditure planning and control, and an exaggeration of the home-rule doctrine.

Patronage Scored

Scoring patronage as "the worst aspect of maladministration," he declared that "the place for partisanship is in the determination of policy, and not in administration." While occasional glaring instances of deliberate abuse of public trust are seen on front pages in the press, he said, the "manifestation which we know as patronage is pervasive and usually obscured."

"There must be greater interest in, and far greater intelligence concerning governmental problems if a satisfactory solution is ever to be reached," he said. "The drive against illiteracy in this country should include the civic and political illiteracy of the mass of citizens.

"Apparently there has been no room in our legislating or in our thinking for a flexibility and variety of structure which would permit adaptation of the governmental means to the ends of the governmental service. The whole purpose of the governmental structure and organization is the service that is required. In some cases a county or a regional government, superimposed on a municipal government, may be justified; in others the retention of two or more types may be just so much sheer waste.

"Local governmental reorganization does not mean, in other words, an absolutely uniform reconstruction throughout the State. The essential thing is that the protection of individual rights and the provision of essential governmental services be afforded in an efficient and economical manner. Rigid uniformity of structural pattern will not accomplish these results satisfactorily under conditions which vary as widely as they do in either New York or New Jersey. The taxpayers are paying a heavy price for the failure to recognize the need of flexible adaptation of means to ends.

Home Rule Is Issue

"Much of the resistance to the reforms that are necessary to greater economy and efficiency in local government centers around the slogan of home rule. Regional organization is opposed as a violation of the home-rule privilege.

"The home-rule issue, as now defined in New Jersey and elsewhere, is essentially a struggle between those who are benefiting through offices and jobs from the existing local chaos, and those who are bearing the burden of the resulting inefficient structure and procedure. Once this issue is clearly perceived, there should be no doubt over the outcome."

Centralization of administrative responsibility is essential to the solution of the country problem, Mr. Howard P. Jones, secretary of public relations of the National Municipal League, said.

"While large sums can be saved through improvement of administrative methods, there is faint hope of much progress in this direction without centering responsibility upon a single executive," he declared. "There seems no fundamental reason for our not taking advantage of such solutions as our urban centers have worked out. The manager plan seems as well adapted for county government as for city government, though so far adequate experience is lacking to demonstrate its effectiveness.

"Centralized purchasing and sound budgetary procedure are certainly two of the fundamental improvements needed in county government. It is possible but difficult to obtain either of these without a single executive in whom to center responsibility."

Although political units in country areas might be simplified, local self-government in rural areas must be preserved and there should be no adopting of a local unit of government embracing both urban and rural populations, Dr. Paul W. Wager, of the University of North Carolina, held.

"The keen interest in public affairs that the rural population has always manifested," he declared, "and the political leadership, which it has produced, are elements of our national political life, which we cannot afford to sacrifice."

Prizes Awarded At Flower Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 19—A glory of bloom is the annual exhibition of the North Shore Horticultural Society which opened in Horticultural Hall here yesterday. Greenhouse foliage and flowering plants, displays of aquatics, long tables of choice flowers from the gardens of the North Shore, floral dinner-table arrangements, decorated tea tables for the garden, vegetable and fruit collections, and exhibitions of wild flowers by Manchester school children constituted some of the features of the exhibition.

Among the competitions is the contest sponsored by the society, which offered a silver medal for the most attractive cottage garden in Beverly Farms, Manchester or Magnolia. The medal was awarded to Mrs. C. L. Crafts of Manchester for an old-fashioned garden, with an additional prize of 100 Darwin tulips, offered by Mr. Max Schling of New York. For the exhibit, regardless of size, showing the highest degree of culture, a sterling silver trophy offered by Mr. A. C. Burrage was awarded to Mrs. W. H. Moore of Prides Crossing. For the most meritorious exhibit Jelle Roos of Sharon was awarded the silver cup presented by the Salem Evening News.

The $100 challenge cup offered by the Seabrook Nurseries for the most artistic basket of gladioli, arranged for effect, was won by Mrs. Charles E. Cotting of West Manchester.

Mr. Russell S. Codman of Manchester, president of the society, and an advisory board including Mrs. Gordon Abbott of West Manchester, Mrs. Lester Leland of Manchester, Mrs. George Putnam of Smith's Point, Mrs. E. Preble Motley and Mrs. Francis B. Lothrop, both of West Manchester, comprise the committee largely responsible for the success of the show.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

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Bourne (auspices Society, Buzzards Bay): Bourne Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 23.

Provincetown: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Aug. 21.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

North Conway: Masonic Hall, 3 p. m., Aug. 23.

Portsmouth: Portsmouth Theater, Chestnut Street, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 23.

NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park (Second Church): High School Auditorium, Sunset Avenue, 3 p. m., Aug. 23.

Cape May: Hunt's City Pier Theater, 3:15 p. m., Aug. 23.

REDUCED BOAT RATES BRING MORE BOOKINGS

New Englanders in large numbers took advantage of the newly reduced transatlantic passenger fares by booking for the first big liner to leave New York for Europe.

The cut was effective last Monday, and the first boat to leave was the United States Lines steamer Leviathan, sailing today. Some Greater Boston passengers made reservations for a round trip on the vessel, with three days' stop-over in Europe, according to Mr. William A. McIsaac, manager of the Boston office of the line.

Alterations Made At Women's Club

The ring of dishes and appetizing odors will fill the dining rooms of the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, Boston, upon its reopening Aug. 20, for the first time since June 27 when the club was closed for alterations.

The overhauling has resulted in replacement rather than change, for the clubhouse, built in 1818, still retains its classical colonial mantels and fireplaces, its satiny mahogany "cross" in lounges and dining rooms, and the graceful staircase famous in architectural annals. However, new floors have been laid in the dining and service rooms, and obsolete equipment has been exchanged for modern installations.

Additional lounge space has been obtained by converting the former lunch room on the first floor to that use, while cafeteria service in the Trellis Room on the second floor will replace the lunch counter service. The garden remains intact, and tea is served there as usual during the summer.

Fairbanks Family In Annual Reunion

Nearly 300 members of the Fairbanks Family in America, Inc., attended the twenty-ninth reunion and home coming at the old Fairbanks homestead in Dedham today. The house is believed to be the oldest wooden dwelling in America. Following a business meeting at 11 a. m., at which all officers were re-elected with the exception of the first vice-president, the group was addressed by Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General of Massachusetts.

Entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental music, community singing, reading, and several addresses. The Fairbanks house was built in 1636 and the year 1933 will mark the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Fairbanks Family in America.

Officers of the Family are: Mr. Henry I. Fairbanks, president; Mr. Curtis Fairbanks and Mr. Maurice Hart, vice-presidents; Mr. Norman K. Smith, treasurer, and Miss Grace M. Hart, treasurer.

Modernizing Shakespearean Stagecraft in Old Setting

© General Picture News

AERIAL PICTURE OF MEMORIAL THEATRE AT STRATFORD-ON-AVON

In This Great Playhouse, Being Built by Subscriptions From Many Countries, the Works of the Dramatist Are to Be Performed With the Assistance of the Most Up-to-Date Devices, in Marked Contrast to the Simple Staging of the Elizabethan Era.

Rapid progress has been made of late on the structure, whose completion is expected in time for the 368th anniversary of the poet's birthday on April 23, 1932.

While regular productions at the theatre are to be on a modest scale scenically, considerable scope will be possible under the governors' plans for special performances.

Visitors to the site look out upon the charming landscape of the famous Avon country. Terraces along the river front and artistic gardens add to the natural beauty of the scene.

TORCH SLAYINGS IN MICHIGAN LAID TO DRINK

Governor Orders Raiding of Every Place Known to Be Selling Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 18—A determined war to rid Michigan of "blind pigs" and their intoxicating liquor, blamed by Gov. Wilber M. Brucker as a "major contributing cause" in the recent revolting "torch slayings," is being waged at the instigation of Michigan's Chief Executive, and state police are acting under orders to raid every place known to be operating as a speakeasy.

The Governor believes that the part played by liquor in the slaying of two young women and two youths Aug. 11 near Ypsilanti, Mich., a crime which aroused the indignation of the entire State, is too important to be ignored; and it is his conviction that the wiping out of "such cesspools of vice" will do much to prevent a recurrence of such deeds.

While the police will continue efforts against all classes of liquor law violators, this new drive is directed at that class of "blind pigs," found in rural districts, which sells liquor only to persons known to the keeper. Whether these places are selling liquor of the moonshine variety or any other kind of alcoholics, they will be the targets of the state forces.

Mr. Oscar G. Olander, state commissioner of public safety, points out that any kind of whisky will make a man irresponsible for his deeds, and that until it is stamped out similar revolting crimes are liable to occur.

The three men who committed the slaying admitted they had been drinking liquor prior to commission of the act. Responsibility for his part in the crime is laid by one of the guilty trio, all of whom are now serving life terms at Marquette state prison, to the effect of liquor. Other criminal misdeeds committed recently have been laid by Michigan law enforcement authorities partly to intoxicating liquor.

In outlining the plan of action toward abolishing all "blind pigs" in Michigan, Governor Brucker indicated that the drive would be more drastic than any before.

Mr. Olander said the enforcement drive is sure to prove effective in driving from business those violators who are not brought immediately to punishment, if only the public lends its whole-hearted support to the activities of the police.

Hearty support of the State's campaign was accorded Sunday and Monday from the pulpit, law bench and college chair. Outstanding among these was the indorsement of Dr. Alexander G. Ruthven, president of the University of Michigan, who commended Governor Brucker for acting to protect the State's young people by erecting a barrier between them and the evils of liquor dives.

DEAN BEGINS WORK AT CONSERVATORY

Mr. Frederick Shepherd Converse, internationally noted composer, will begin his new duties as dean of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, which opens soon for its sixty-fifth year. Mr. Converse, whose noted compositions began with the opera, "The Pipes of Desire," in 1906, and which include such modern fantasies as "Flivver Ten Million," will fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Wallace Goodrich's appointment as director.

While the conservatory has not been classed as a college, its status in that respect has gradually changed since 1927, when the first degree was awarded. Last June 20 degrees were given. The institution now has taken its place in the list of New England colleges. The conservatory is still a nonprofit making institution, and it is not endowed.

Dark Harbor May Lift Motorcar Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISLESBORO, Maine, Aug. 19—Whether it would be advisable to admit automobiles to this island is a subject which summer colonists and year-round citizens are now debating. At a recent public meeting in Dark Harbor, an exclusive summer colony, it was proposed not only to lift the ban on automobiles, which has been in effect for 40 years, but to lower the wall of exclusiveness even further by having a ferry service from Rockland.

Although the summer residents apparently are opposed to further commercialization of the island, many of the natives are for letting down the bars against the horseless buggy. Approximately 400 persons attended the recent meeting. No decision was reached but a committee, composed of summer and year-round residents, was appointed to thresh out the matter.

Bar Harbor once barred motorists, but its natural scenic beauties are now accessible to the public. The desire of Islesboro people for admitting motorists is considered to be based wholly on the increased trade which might accrue from such action.

School Cost Higher In New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 19 (AP)—Aggregate cost of public high school instruction in New Hampshire for the year ended June 30 was $1,431,759, as compared with $1,376,840 in the previous 12-month period, Mr. James M. Pringle, Commissioner of Education, announced today.

The figures were compiled to determine the maximum high school tuition liability of districts for the school year 1931-32, which was estimated at $98.93. Average membership in senior high schools showed a substantial increase over the preceding school year.

The commissioner estimated that the total cost per pupil in all public schools, elementary and high, was $112.26. This compared with $111.29 in 1930.

CANADIAN POSTAGE EFFECTIVE SEPT. 1

Changes in postage rates to Canada and Newfoundland, to go into effect Sept. 1, were announced yesterday by Mr. W. E. Hurley, Boston's postmaster.

Letters going by ordinary mail to Canada and Newfoundland, including Labrador, will require three cents for each ounce or fraction thereof, while single postcards will require two cents apiece. Air mail articles to these destinations will require six cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof and 10 cents for each additional ounce or fraction.

Mother Goose and Her Company Modernized by French Artists

Exhibition at American Library in Paris Presents Famous Characters in New Garb—De Luxe Editions Attest Popularity of Books

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Visitors at the American Library in Paris lately have had the unusual experience of seeing such old friends as Tom Sawyer, Alice in Wonderland, Gulliver, Robinson Crusoe, Mowgli, Penrod and Cinderella as they appear to French readers of these ever popular volumes.

The library has been holding an exhibition, arranged by Mr. Arthur K. Griggs, a writer and critic, showing "Our Nursery Favorites as French Artists See Them" and embracing the work of well-known moderns as well as French illustrators of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

One point about the exhibition which aroused much comment among visitors was the discovery that in France publishers and bibliophiles consider such books as "Robinson Crusoe," "Mother Goose," "Treasure Island" and "The Jungle Books" not merely as stories intended for children but as literary classics worthy of the best efforts of printer, illustrator and binder, works which have a vogue in limited editions and quickly become collectors' items.

This attitude is understandable enough in the case of "Gulliver's Travels," originally written as a social satire and which in Anglo-Saxon countries is generally read in a truncated version. Such editions also exist in France, and one finds such a well-known artist as M. Gus Bofa providing savagely ironical, and distinctly adult, drawings for three handsome volumes printed by the Editions du Nord in Brussels.

"Alice," as Mlle. Marie Laurencin visualizes her, seems to have been brought up on English strawberries and clotted cream. The present edition has an English text and was beautifully printed at the Black Sun Press. Another heroine who has undergone a striking change is "Cinderella," who in an edition issued by Trémois is pictured by the late M. Pascin.

No less than three editions of the Jungle Books are shown at the American Library, the illustrators being, respectively, M. Maurice Becque, M. Deluermoz and P. Jouve. The latter is the celebrated French animal painter and his drawings for "Kaa's Hunting," published in super de luxe form by Javal and Bourdeaux for rather more than $500 a copy, are most effective.

M. J.-E. Laboureur's colored woodcuts for "John Gilpin's Ride" are spirited. They were shown in proofs, as the volume which Ronald Davis is bringing out in an edition limited to a very few copies is not yet off the presses.

M. Laboureur's pictures had about them something of the flavor of old English sporting prints, and the work of Rowlandson and Hogarth was recalled by some of the numerous illustrations with which M. René Ben Sussan has embellished the edition of Stevenson's "Treasure Island," published by Jonquières.

That the popularity of "Robinson Crusoe" is perennial in France was amply shown by several editions of Defoe's novel, the earliest of which dated back to 1720, and the most recent one, illustrated by M. Falké, came out in de luxe form only last year. A couple of copies in particularly handsome, romantic bindings, like the other old books shown, were loaned the library by Mr. Gumuchian, who has one of the finest collections of rare juvenilia in the world.

How many American children know that Mother Goose was originally French and that Tom Thumb, Puss in Boots and the Sleeping Beauty originally appeared between book-covers in French in the year 1693? A reprint of this first edition was on view at the exhibition as well as whole series of subsequent editions.

BOSTONIANS EUROPE-BOUND

Five Bostonians planning to attend the Illuminating Engineers Convention to be held in London sail from New York Friday for London on the steamer American Farmer of the United States Lines, it is announced today at the Boston office. They are: Mr. and Mrs. W. Perry Fiske, Miss Elizabeth Fiske, Miss Sarah Hadaway and C. S. Hadaway. They have been invited to be guests of the chief cities in England, France and Germany.

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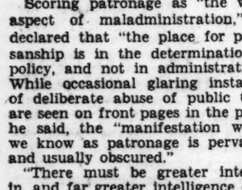

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Just as saucy as it is smart! Tilt this brown felt version rather over one eye and glory in the jaunty angle of the brown and orange feather. $5.00.

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A bit more severe but perfectly stunning is this black tailored model. The black and white quill gives such a jaunty air to this fetching little hat. $5.00.

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A most enchanting color—a most enchanting hat! Every line is flattering and the part two-toned feather atop the crown gives you added height. $5.00.

Ostrich Is Favored

In fact this very hat is one of the first Empress Eugenie models to make its appearance. Green felt with a swirl of ostrich to flatter you. $5.00.

Coque Feather Trim

—and a most fashionable coque feather at that, for it's a favorite of Talbot's. It adds zest and romance to this Scotch cap of softest brown felt. $5.00.

Street Floor

INDIANS HONOR TRADITION BUT LIKE COMFORT

(Continued from Page 1)

squaws sit in the shadows and bend over their baking ovens, and friendly children flock around the visitors.

About the place are many evidences of progressiveness, and the young man who comes out to meet you talks wisely of the future development of native resources, expressing the hope that awards from the Pueblo Land Board will enable his people to build fences and stock ranges so that their 22,856 acres of grazing land may be better utilized.

Striking the main highway again, the road ambles through a dusty landscape to the tiny town of Santo Domingo, where a stone's throw away the most conservative and dignified of all the pueblos spreads its broad roof tops to the sun.

Proud but Cordial

The Santo Domingans are a proud race. They meet the visitor with much self-restraint. Yet strangers are welcome, for their admission fees are solving many communal financial problems. Nevertheless, should strangers appear during one of the more sacred ceremonials, they are unceremoniously turned away, and one who ventured to intrude would find himself suddenly propelled down the hill by a pair of lusty bucks.

The roadside marketing of Indian wares here takes on a more ambitious tone. Not content to sit in the sun, the natives have erected little open-front shacks, where, protected by a thatch of brushwood, they hold out their merchandise to the passing tourists.

Near the old town of Bernalillo a road leads to the northwest into the San Juan Basin. Climbing through a country of gaudily colored hills, it meanders through washes and miniature Saharas until it reaches the high sand banks of a river that is not there. But, yes: lost in a bed wide enough to accommodate the Hudson, a lazy trickle of water comes down from between the distant kaleidoscopic mountains and apparently loses itself in a sandy waste.

Used Only for Ceremonials

Far on the other side of the channel a group of adobe buildings drowse in the sun. Save for their contour, one can hardly distinguish them from the yellow sandstone on which they stand. This would be Santa Ana, one of the most progressive of the pueblos.

Except for special ceremonials, however, the place is practically deserted, the bulk of its population having moved to their little neat homes on the Ranchitos Grant, 20 miles distant, where, among more favorable surroundings, they cause nearly every available foot of arable land to respond to their husbandry.

Farther along the river bank the little pueblo of Sia is putting up a brave fight for existence. Situated on an arid slope, where summer finds most of its irrigation ditches dry, these pleasant brown people manage to eke from a land which a white man would consider sterile, a return from their little farms of $5000 a year.

Though they need grazing lands, a recommendation that the area east of their grant known as the "Santa Ana Mesa" be set aside for their use, has thus far been ignored. But a visit to their pueblo is likely to bring rich rewards to the seeker after unique Indian pottery and silver work, and the increasing demand for such handicraft holds forth much hope for their artificers.

Promotes Ancient Indian Crafts

At San Ysidro, up the valley, a pleasant interlude awaits the tourist at Wick Miller's Trading Post. It is a long, low adobe building with a row of colorful pottery perched like roosting owls along the border of the roof. Within, the proprietor may be found fraternizing with his Indian friends or bending over cases of hand-wrought silver and racks of authentic native weaves.

It seems rather the den of a collector than a place of barter. Indeed, one does not remain there long before realizing that Mr. Miller has a larger mission than mere salesmanship. Realizing that the competition of white manufacturers of spurious Indian goods is influencing many native workers to slight their product and modify their traditional designs, Mr. Miller is carrying on a one-man propaganda in his section to educate the pueblo craftsman to the value of keeping to old standards, which the white man cannot equal.

Visiting these little Indian communities and realizing that in none of them is the average yearly per capita income more than $200, the question presents itself: How do the pueblo people succeed in making both ends meet? Perhaps the answer is here:

Not Many Home in Jemez

Beyond San Ysidro is the maze-like pueblo of Jemez. Few Indians are at home, so one drives on to the outskirts of the community, crosses a wide irrigation ditch, and stops at one of the ranchitos that cluster near the town.

In the shade of a pear tree sits San Juanito Colaque, engaged in stitching a pair of buckskin moccasins. He smiles as his guests enter the inclosure and holds up his work that they may see. From a little, one-room structure with its kitchen open to the weather comes his wife with a ready, soft-spoken greeting. No evidence of poverty is seen. Mrs. Colaque is wearing a print dress, doeskin moccasins, and a native shawl. Her spouse wears a headband about his braided hair, a cotton blouse, overalls and moccasins. They seem comfortable and contented and delightfuly unhurried.

How do they make their living?

Mrs. Colaque escorts her guests to the orchard and shows them her fruit trees, grape arbor and small, tended garden.

"Indians come, pick fruit, help themselves, go away," she explains. "Some day they come back with meal or salt or something for us. Jemez people need little money. They help one another."

Shows Ancient Neutrality

This rule of mutual helpfulness is common in all the pueblos. Perhaps it explains why their communal existence reaches back into antiquity practically undisturbed.

Sit under the pear tree and talk with the Colaques of almost any pueblo and soon one realizes that their voices are gentle, their nuances refined. Their eyes sparkle with intelligence and interest and although they may not know where the Atlantic Ocean lies, and may be too courteous to ask, their lively understanding of such things as touch their experience is sufficient to challenge the wits of their guests. One leaves such people fully aroused to the importance of seeing that they are protected and preserved.

This sense of genuine culture is impressed on one when, after crossing the long Barelas Bridge out of Albuquerque, where the Spanish Conquistadores made their way across the Rio Grande in the old days of New Mexico, the widely laid pueblo of Isleta is reached.

Seeking the home of Esquipula Jojola, native government stockman, one follows an intricate lane and finally reaches a plaza surrounded by low, one-story buildings.

Keeps Up With Studies

The government man meets his guests at the door—a short, broad-shouldered young Indian, whose bronzed face is creased with smiles and whose eyes sparkle with intelligence. He ushers the callers into his office. Fine Indian rugs cover the floors, the walls are hung with prints and photographs, and within reach of a roll-top desk is a bookcase in which are ranged an imposing array of titles bearing on his profession.

"Yes," he assures one, "I still keep up my studies. New experiments are going on all the time. One must keep informed."

Poor? Oh, yes, there are many poor people within the pueblo, but none is allowed to suffer. Those who are incapacitated for work are given bedding and supplies.

Yes, the traditional ceremonies are being carried on without interference from the Government. To be sure, most of the Indians are Christians, but they see no inconsistency in worshiping in the old way too.

Yes, it has been a problem educating his people out of their old methods of stock raising. You see, the Indians object to disposing of their old stock unless they are given better. If the Government would furnish, say, six bulls, he could accomplish more. Lack of funds is his main difficulty.

House of His Fathers

Proudly he leads the visitors about his low, rambling house. It is furnished with many modern conveniences, even to a shining kitchen cabinet, but, he explains, he is endeavoring to keep the building proper much as his ancestors left it. It is 200 years old, you see. Wood floors would seem out of place, and besides dirt floors are better in these old-fashioned adobe houses.

His wife is introduced. She is wearing a neat colored dress and modern shoes and stockings. Her children are immaculately clean. The atmosphere of the home is fraught with gentleness and self-respect, and one departs with a feeling of encouragement.

Here is evidence that the pueblo Indian has within him the ability to govern his own affairs wisely. A few more years of proper education, a little more timely aid, a shortening of the distance between Washington and these sun-baked pueblos—these are things which should help to make these old Americans accepted Americans.

But, on to Laguna—and the way to see it is in a thunderstorm. The road crosses a bridge over the San José River. Black clouds come tumbling up the valley. The wind sweeps across the piñon-studded hills and seems bodily to lift the long billows of sand dunes which line the farther side of the channel. The air turns yellow with flying sand.

Peace After the Storm

On its rocky promontory, dominating the valley, the bulking stories of the pueblo breast the oncoming storm. Tongues of lightning dart down the lanes of the sky, bringing the softened angles of the ancient structure into bold silhouette. The rain pelts down, and in this downpour the automobile climbs cautiously up the rocky road to the pueblo. Suddenly the storm passes. The sun streams down on steaming rooftops. Doors are opened. Squaws appear with their wares. Up the hill from the valley where once rippled the lake which gave the town its name, an Indian drover comes riding into the plaza.

It does not take long to learn Laguna is most prosperous of all the pueblos. Originally made up of Queres Indians, its population has been increased by Indians from other communities who rebelled against the ancient ways.

They say at Laguna that their pueblo is accountable for 43 per cent of the grand total of $938,500 earned by pueblos of New Mexico and that 65 per cent of the total of $345,350 paid for Indian labor was earned by them. At Laguna are 28 pottery makers, but they complain that their clay beds having given out, they must resort to inferior material, while their home-made dyes have been supplanted by commercial dyes to compete with non-Indian manufacturers.

McCarty, an Indian Town

Ahead is Acoma! At the little Indian town of McCarty one seeks out another native Indian stockman. Prepared by the Isleta experience to meet a fine type of educated Indian, one is not surprised when Steve Orilla is found in a roomy adobe house overlooking the highway and railroad.

Quiet spoken, alert and friendly, Steve is quick to enlist himself as guide, Acoma? Certainly. Nothing could give him greater pleasure. He hops into the car with a farewell wave to his father-in-law, who is fashioning intricate puzzle rings from a bit of silver wire in an angle of the adobe fence.

The car mounts to a mesa. For miles it follows a rutty road through a broad expanse of grazing land dotted with stunted cedars. Innumerable bypaths turn off to the scattered buildings that mark the farms of Acomita, the tribe's summer location. Finally, the plateau comes to an abrupt end. At the foot of a red precipice a long, level valley stretches away into the distance, its surface dotted with gigantic, cathedral-like rock formations. Opposite, several miles distant, another line of cliffs marks the farther edge of the valley.

Acoma in the Distance

It seems an interminable distance before the floor of the valley is reached, but the panorama that has been unfolding is magnificent. Level, green grazing lands, out of which masses of multicolored rocks mount abruptly to impressive heights; away off in the distance the hazy bulk of the enchanted mesa gracefully outlined in a haze of purple mist and nearer by, on a stupendous pile of rocks, the blocklike contour of the old pueblo town of Acoma.

From a distance it seems impossible that human beings should reach its doors, so impregnable it looks, but on closer approach, huge banks of sand are revealed sloping up the face of the cliff, and on them the trace of many feet. In area about 60 acres, its summit 300 feet above the floor of the valley, there are actually 10 paths leading to the top. Only two of these, however, may be negotiated on horseback, and the others only by much arduous climbing.

Up along the face of the cliff an Indian woman labors with a load of provisions suspended by straps about her forehead and down over her back. Out come cameras, but seeing them, she instantly dodges behind a rock and is only urged out on the assurance that she will be supplied with one of the prints.

Women Meet the Visitors

Following her to the top, the visitors are met by a delegation of squaws, perched like condors on a shelf that borders the path, each of them displaying a gaudy array of Indian pottery.

The hostess of the rock advances. Admission will be $1. She takes the money and another woman gives the visitors tickets. Thus admitted, one expects to be unhampered to roam about the ancient pile. But no. Immediately a procession forms in the rear. The pottery vendors bundle up their wares, balance them skillfully on their heads, and follow. At each stop they press around eager to increase their sales.

But one doesn't mind, for here in Acoma he is living again in an age long passed. Many of the original mica windows of the ancient building are still intact. Ladders still lead up to high-perched doorways. Feathers for prayer sticks still hang against the weathered walls. The natural rock cisterns still supply water. The old Spanish church and mission is still standing after ages of comparative disuse.

The guide explains how this great building and its campo santo was borne bit by bit from the valley floor, how its massive vegas were hauled far from the distant forest. He takes one through the cool old cloisters and into the dim interior where an old Spanish painting of much value remains suspended on the walls near the altar. And then the procession moves to the balcony of the mission school where ancestors of the present natives were taught the Spanish all of them now speak. Then back to the plaza and its ubiquitous vendors.

Thus one visits the southern pueblos under the superintendency of Mr. Lemuel A. Towers, whose offices are in Albuquerque. They are Acoma, Cochiti, Isleta, Laguna, San Felipe, Sandia, Santa Ana, Santo Domingo and Sia.

Though diversified in character, they have many problems in common. The general cry of the subsistence farmer is water, water, water! The plea of the stockman is for more grazing land. With these government officials agree, and to them add the need for better sanitation, hygienic education, and more competent instructors.

Nearer to the Solution

It would seem, however, that with the increased appropriations of Congress, the Indian service here is being brought up to a position where it may efficiently cope with these problems. An obstruction is nevertheless apparent in the tribal superstitions and traditional forms of government.

Their lands are held in common and under control of the governors and councils who, in turn, are controlled largely by the caciques, or high priests. These traditional leaders generally resent the advanced ideas of the youths who return from Indian schools. The progressive element, on the other hand, are impatient of the restrictions placed upon them by the Old Men of the tribe. This brings strife within the pueblo and makes difficult a smooth adjustment of their affairs.

Recommendations have been made that the old system be scrapped and a modern form of incorporated town be adopted. Others contend that the pueblos should be allowed to maintain their ancient government and that the rebellious members be sent to more congenial communities. Indian officials are seeking some happy middle course whereby the best of both elements may be utilized.

End May Be Far Off

But such a course entails slow and painstaking research and may take many years for accomplishment. In the meantime, in its proverbially deliberate manner, the Indian bureau is endeavoring to adjust some of the more presing pueblo affairs.

The Pueblo Lands Board has straightened out some 5600 claims to date and has awarded about $620,000 to the different pueblos for land encroachments, and although some of the awards are by no means satisfactory to the pueblos involved, what has been done promises much relief.

The Indians are showing a tendency to lay aside prejudice and avail themselves of government facilities, which are being improved as the need increases.

In the southern jurisdiction there are now 18 day schools with a total enrollment of 734 pupils, 22 Indians have been placed in the high school at Grant, and 13 in the public school at Laguna, while the educational system of the Indian service is undergoing certain reforms with the idea of bringing it in line with modern educational systems in other parts of the country.

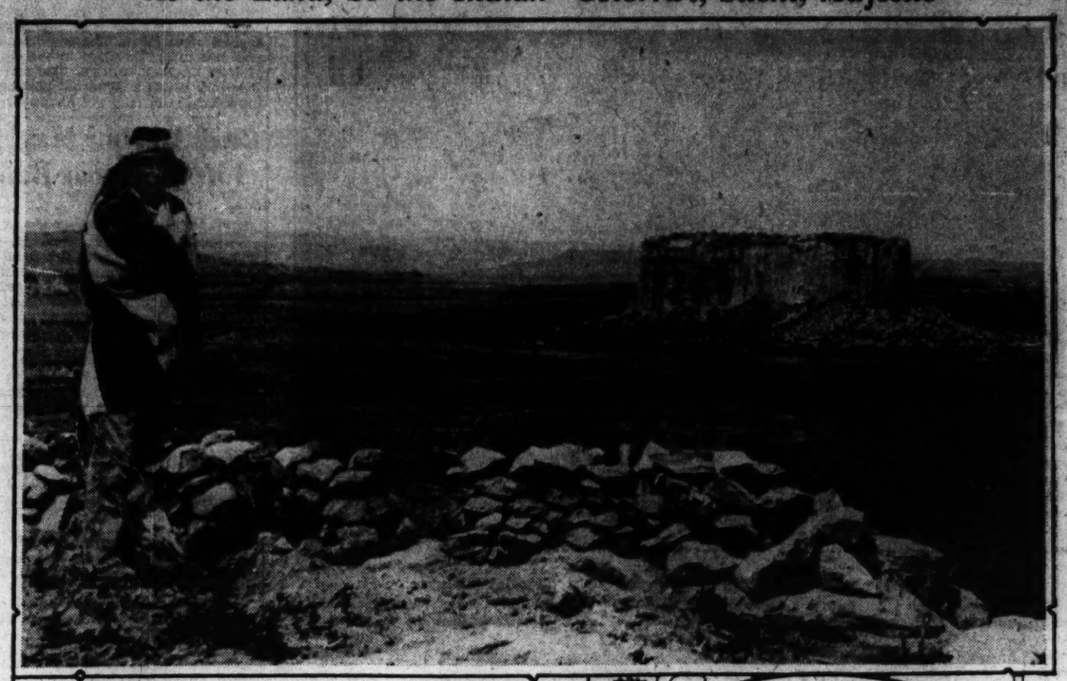
Progress in Farming

With regard to agriculture, the middle Rio Grande conservancy district project is expected to bring some 23,000 extra acres under cultivation, and in addition to this work, a new dam and irrigation ditch has been constructed on the San Jose River for the Laguna Indians, while another dam is planned near the west boundary of the Acoma Grant.

Compared to reservation Indians, these pueblo dwellers apparently present no serious problem. As a whole, they are gradually being prepared to meet growing advantages. There is no question of their aptitude and ability. There may be, however, vast differences of opinion regarding the best method of administering their affairs.

Recalling the tactfulness of the two native stockmen and the progress they have made in interpreting the white man's ways to their brethren, one may wonder if perhaps the Indian bureau is not missing a golden opportunity in failing to groom more of this kind of Indian for responsible positions within the different pueblos.

As the Land, So the Indian—Colorful, Silent, Majestic



Top, Edward Kent for Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. Lower right, W. T. Mullarky, Gallup, N. M.

WHERE BLUE MEETS DUN ON THE FAR HORIZON

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LONG EXPECTS LIVE RESPONSE TO COTTON IDEA

Calls Meeting to Discuss No 1932 Crop for Friday in New Orleans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 19—Encouraged by what he declared was favorable response to his suggestion that cotton-producing states legislate against the growing of even one bale of cotton in 1932, Gov. Huey P. Long, of Louisiana, said yesterday that he would hold his proposed conference of governors and other interested citizens of the cotton states in New Orleans Aug. 21.

"Ninety-five per cent of the farming and business interests, and two-thirds of the public officials who have thus far expressed themselves are inclined favorably to a plan to stop the raising of cotton altogether next year," Governor Long said. He believes firmly the plan is fully constitutional, and points out that even if no cotton is grown next year there will still be on hand more than the world needs.

Meanwhile Representative René L. DeRouen, (D.), of Louisiana, was in Washington conferring with members of the Federal Farm Board and cotton specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, preparing to lay before Friday's conference such ideas as the federal officers may have. He reports that everyone with whom he discussed the Long plan, favored holding the conference, whether they definitely favored the ban on cotton or not.

The whole financial structure of the southern states would be disturbed by the proposal if put into effect, Mr. DeRouen found as the chief objection. Many felt to be successful the Long plan would have to be accompanied by a practical moratorium that would apply to all cotton farmers.

Also, it was pointed out, a year's cotton holiday in the United States would probably be followed by increased production in Egypt, India and other cotton producing countries in an effort to take advantage of the expected higher prices.

California Cotton Men Willing to Coöperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELANO, Calif., Aug. 19—Members of the California Cotton Coöperative Association will stand behind any fair move on the part of the Federal Farm Board to cut the production of cotton in the United States, it has been announced here.

The offices of the cotton coöperative specified, however, today that its grower members must have consideration based upon local conditions.

Foremost among these conditions is the fact that California growers slashed their plantings 25 per cent since last year, while other cotton states cut their production only 9 per cent.

Another condition is that crop destruction cannot be upon an acre basis, since California produces over three times as much of the white fiber per acre as the southern states. Overhead costs per acre are much higher than the national average because of greater cultural demands.

That growers throughout the State will not react favorably to the proposal of the farm board is the general sentiment expressed in marketing circles, although official statements were lacking.

INDO-CHINA HOLDS CHARM FOR TOURIST

(Continued from Page 1)

area of 35,000 square miles and has a population of more than 7,000,000.

Hanoi, the capital of Tonkin and the largest city in Indo-China, has a population of 110,000. It is but a few hours by rail from Haiphong and yet those few hours spent in the Hanoi train convey more of the real native aspect of the country than any moment of literature.

One passes through miles upon miles of paddy fields, and in the villages one sees the Tonkinese folk in their natural setting. The women carry enormous baskets balanced at each end of a pole across their shoulders. In this manner they carry vegetables, wood and even coal! Never a cart or a donkey. Small boys straddle immense water buffaloes, drive them through the rice fields, or lead them at the end of a rope.

Women Work in Fields

In the rice fields you will see the women and girls tirelessly working with buckets fastened to horizontal poles, mechanically hauling up water from the dykes, and tossing it into the ditches above for irrigation purposes. All cultivation is done by human hands and arms. There is no sign of a mechanical implement in the fields.

And the men, where are they? Rarely in the fields, but when you stop at some little station and get a peep into a village you may see them sitting before the door of their primitive cottage or hut, as they seam up yards and yards of cloth from morning until nightfall. Then often little glimmering lamps are lit and the work goes on. It is curious that so many sewing machines find their way into Indo-China, for almost no other machinery is seen. It is not the women who are engaged in this occupation, but always the men, who sit patiently treadling the wheel, while the women work in the fields.

Hanoi is a charming city. It has lost none of its eastern atmosphere, while presenting a modern colonial aspect. The French have achieved wonders since they started colonization in 1885. Today we see a city of marble and gold.

When you have tired of gazing at the modern city you may wander at will down the old streets—Rue de Sole, Rue de Riz, Rue des Voiles—and watch the natives making beautiful lace, coconut-fiber mats and marvelous brass and metal work. Stroll through any of these streets or the native market and you will always be struck with the stately walk and carriage of the women. They appear to walk without the least restraint, and even when loaded with baskets at the end of a pole these Tonkinese women never seem to lose their graceful bearing.

The dress is likewise fascinating and distinctive. Both men and women wear wide trousers and long coats. The coats of the women are longer than those of the men, and are slit up each side so that they give a floating appearance as the wearer swings gracefully along.

Generally three coats are worn, the inner ones white and the outer a chocolate brown. Multicolored sashes are wound round the waist and hang down loosely in front. Women of the better class generally wear purple instead of brown. The hat, the most remarkable part of all the attire, is a perfectly flat straw, and measures at least a yard in diameter. These hats are sometimes used as a table for the family dinner.

HOUSEHOLD USE OF POWER SHOWS RISE FOR YEAR

Industrial Consumption Registers 15 Per Cent Decrease

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Household electricity consumption in the first six months of this year showed an increase of 8½ per cent over that for the same period in 1930, Mr. Paul Spencer Clapp, managing director of the National Electric Light Association, informed President Hoover yesterday in a visit to the White House.

Mr. Clapp attributed the increase to the developing use of electric refrigerators. He declared it was estimated that 800,000 domestic refrigerators would be sold in the United States this year. This year's first six months' consumption of electricity, Mr. Clapp stated, was 24½ per cent greater than that for the first half of 1929.

Despite the increasing use of electric refrigerators, there has been no decrease in the consumption of ice, Mr. Clapp stated. This was believed due, he said, to the fact that the advertising of home electric ice-making machines was also promulgating the idea of the use of refrigeration.

While home consumption of electricity has increased, that of industrial power has shown a falling off of 15 per cent for the first six months, Mr. Clapp said. Gross earnings for the electric industry as a whole, he also declared, show a loss of 1 per cent for the first half of this year.

Discussing the matter of guaranteed employment in the power industry following his visit with the President, Mr. Clapp stated that the committee appointed to consider this question would meet in Washington in the near future to draw up a report. He stated that he did not believe that the commission would find it was able to talk for the industry as a whole on this matter.

His view was that the committee would recommend that the individual concerns act on such a plan wherever they could do so. The General Electric Company has initiated such a program, Mr. Clapp said, assuring its workers of a minimum of 60 per cent employment, around 40 weeks, for the coming year.

Local determination of this matter, Mr. Clapp said, might prove more workable for the power industry than general pronouncement. He therefore anticipated that the committee would recommend a guaranteed employment plan to the individual executives and urge them to act on it for their own companies.

Dr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, is chairman of the employment committee which meets here soon.

MALAYAN CENSUS TAKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PENANG, Straits Settlements—Chinese form 59 per cent of the population of the Straits Settlements (excluding the Cocos Keeling Islands) according to the recent census. Since 1921 the population has risen to 1,112,850 as compared with 882,906 in 1921—an increase of 26.04 per cent. The percentage increase for the period 1911-1921 was 23.7 per cent.

WELL CLOSING CUTS OIL FLOW BY TWO-FIFTHS

Martial Law Enforcement Is Completed in Texas Field

KILGORE, Texas, Aug. 19 (AP)—Approximately two-fifths of the entire crude oil production of the United States had been cut off last night by the spectacular action of two men—Gov. W. H. Murray of Oklahoma and Gov. Ross S. Sterling of Texas.

The shutdown of the great east Texas field—largest in the country—was completed today under martial law, stemming the rush of petroleum that overwhelmed the industry and drove prices to the lowest level in mid-continent history.

Flush wells in Oklahoma, closed two weeks ago by Governor Murray, remained under martial law, and the Oklahoma executive reiterated that the shutdown would continue until purchasing companies raised the price to $1 a barrel.

Action of the two Governors lopped nearly 1,000,000 barrels from the nation's daily output of crude oil.

Predictions of Governor Sterling and oil leaders that prices were headed upward and that possible stabilization of the industry, long suffering from overproduction, was in sight have found some degree of fulfillment.

The Morgan Petroleum Company boosted its offer for Oklahoma City crude to 77 cents a barrel, 25 cents above the existing top prices, contingent on reopening of the wells in that field. But Governor Murray was unshaken in his stand for $1 oil.

"If they come to that price, I think we can work out a plan within a few days," he said.

With the flood of production stopped in Oklahoma and Texas, the Kansas Public Service Commission was preparing for a hearing early next month to determine the extent of a possible shutdown in that State. Mr. Marvin Lee, Wichita, chairman of the commission's oil advisory committee, said under the new state proration law the Kansas output of around 102,000 barrels daily could be curtailed by half.

Reports to the national guard headquarters here indicated general compliance with the martial law proclamation in east Texas. Evasion of the military orders became at noon today an offense punishable by arrest and imprisonment until martial law is lifted.

SOFT-DRINK PERMITS REDUCED IN BUFFALO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 19—Economic conditions came to the aid of Mr. Edwin H. Fisher, license director of Buffalo, this year, when it came time for soft-drink permits to be renewed throughout the city. Mr. Fisher disclosed Tuesday that 475 establishments, vending drinks, of the 2600 permitted to operate last year, have closed and failed to renew their licenses.

A year ago Mr. Fisher reduced the number of permits by 300 when he refused to allow that many places, considered public nuisances, to open. Most of them had been raided by federal prohibition agents. This year, however, he did not conduct an active campaign, feeling the business depression would weed out many of the unfit.

Berenguer, Who Ruled as Dictator, Awaits Trial in Spanish Castle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Gen. Damaso Berenguer, former premier and for one year virtual dictator of Spain, is still awaiting trial in the historic castle of Segovia, capital of old Castile.

For his action in stepping into Gen. Primo de Rivera's shoes to save the situation for his royal master, General Berenguer was arrested by the provisional government and has been in prison three months. If it is found that irregularities occurred during his régime, he will be the scapegoat who will have to pay the penalty, for the rest of his companions in office have long since escaped to other countries. The chief charge against him, it is said, is the summary trial and shooting of Captains Galan and Hernandez after the Jaca uprising last December.

It is reported that General Berenguer has a comfortable prison. Segovia Castle, or "Alcazar," is a comparatively modern building, for the original was greatly damaged by fire in 1862 and has since been restored. Only a part of the lower walls remain of the structure begun by Alfonso VI. General Berenguer has a room near the one where Alfonso the Wise pondered upon the defects of the world and its inhabitants, and told his counselors that he could have made a much better job of it.

General Berenguer has the run of the castle, and the only restriction placed upon him is the prohibition to cross the wooden bridge which stretches across what was once a deep moat. His relatives and friends visit him as often as they wish, but a few months ago he was receiving as many as several hundred visitors daily including commissions from the provinces, foreign newspapermen, officials and the usual crowd which fills the anteroom of a Spanish premier.

The many foreigners who visit Segovia this summer have to be content with seeing the famous Roman aqueduct with its 365 arches and the ancient cathedral. The entry to the castle is barred by a sentry who repeats many times a day the formula: "Visit the Castle, Señores? No. It is impossible, General Berenguer is there."

Californian Wins Chemistry Prize

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—The A. C. Langmuir prize of the American Chemical Society will be awarded to Mr. Linus Pauling, professor of chemistry at the California Institute of Technology, for his original research work, when the society holds its eighty-second meeting at Buffalo on Sept. 2, it was announced today. Although a comparatively young man, Mr. Pauling has published nearly 50 papers in original research, having to do with crystal structure, the quantum theory of the dielectric constant of gases, atomic and molecular structure, and determination of the nature of chemical bonds.

In singling out the recipient of the prize, Dr. Langmuir explained, American chemists were breaking a tradition by honoring a scientist at the threshold of his career, instead of toward the close.

Two Airmen Start Copenhagen Flight

DETROIT, Aug. 19 (AP)—Two European-bound aviators lifted their plane from the Detroit River late yesterday and headed into the north on the first leg of a 4400-mile flight to Copenhagen.

The airmen are Edwin L. Preston and Robert H. Collignon. They are friends of Parker T. Cramer and his radio operator, Oliver Pacquette, who dropped from sight last week as they neared the Norwegian coast on a similar flight.

The flight, like Mr. Cramer's, is for the purpose of surveying an air mail, express and passenger route to Europe by the far northern route. The surveys are for the Trans-American Air Lines Corporation.

The first attempt to take off from the Detroit River failed as the plane was taxied back to shore, where the load was lightened and the plane again pointed for open water. This time the ship left the water, circled over the crowd of spectators and headed northward.

GODERICH, Ont., Aug. 19 (AP)—The two Detroit aviators, Edwin Preston and Robert Collignon, landed here at 6:30 (eastern standard time) last night, cutting short the projected first leg of their flight over the northern route to Copenhagen, Denmark.

Cotton Goods Cut Backed in Britain

MANCHESTER, Eng. (AP)—Drastic reduction of England's surplus cotton goods plants and "concentration of production" are the chief points of a project for reorganizing the industry purposed by the joint committee of cotton trade organizations.

With the larger share of the Far Eastern markets gone, the machinery in Lancashire is estimated to have a potential capacity three or four times greater than necessary for possible home requirements.

The investigating committee, which made its recommendation after information had been received from nearly all sections of the industry, found that 16 per cent of all spindles have been shut down completely and that mills in operation are working at less than two-thirds their normal capacity.

As a result of these investigations and recommendations a subcommittee has been appointed to prepare plans to fit each section of the industry and to ascertain whether and on what terms a loan based on statutory contributions could be raised.

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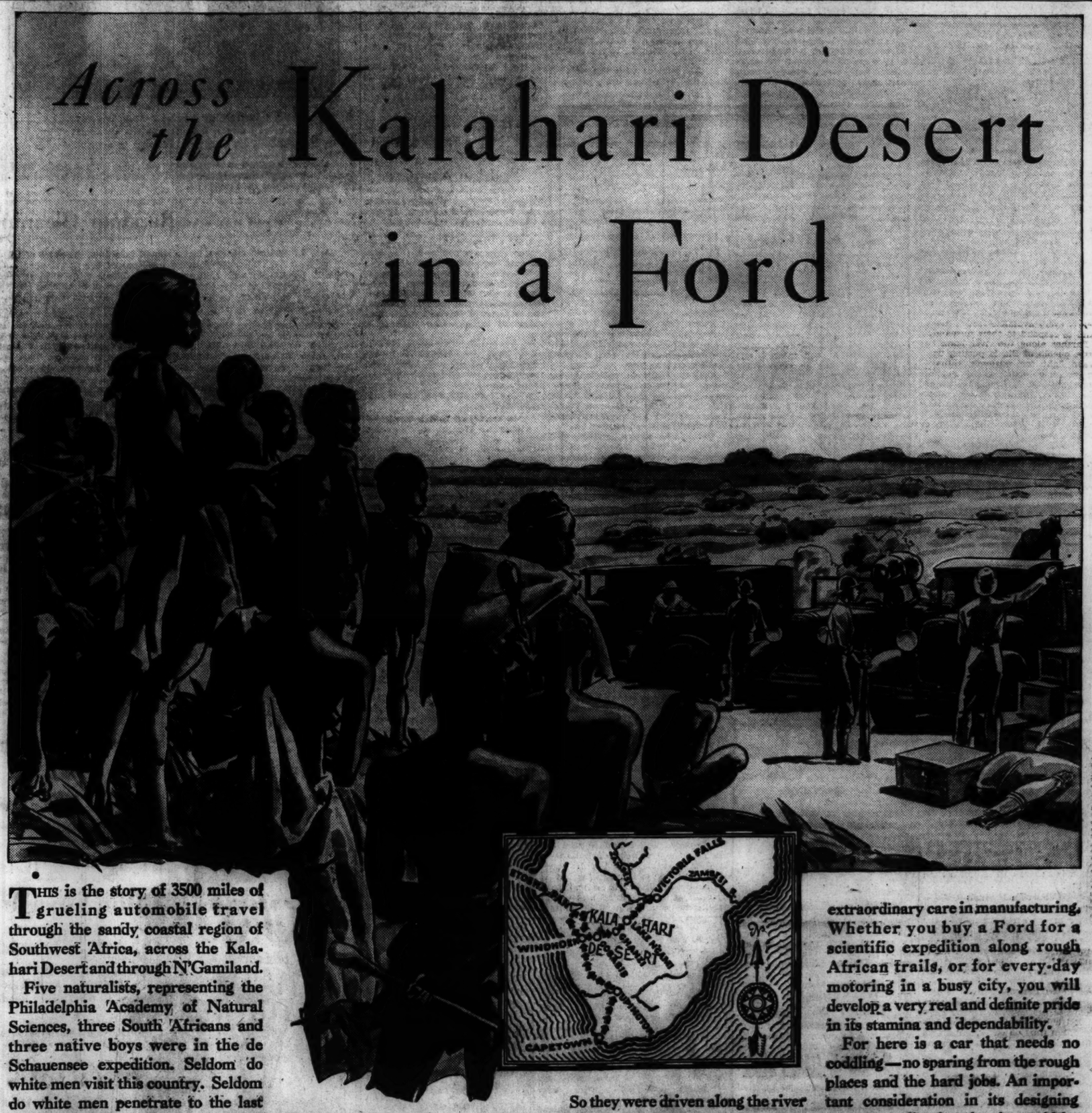
SIXTEEN STORES FROM COAST TO COAST

Across the Kalahari Desert in a Ford



THIS is the story of 3500 miles of grueling automobile travel through the sandy coastal region of Southwest Africa, across the Kalahari Desert and through N'Gamiland.

Five naturalists, representing the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, three South Africans and three native boys were in the de Schauensee expedition. Seldom do white men visit this country. Seldom do white men penetrate to the last remote stronghold of the fast disappearing African Bushman. The trip was made in a Ford car and three Ford trucks.

Traveling over rough, irregular trails—leaving those trails to crash through tangled, thorny underbrush—traversing dry, parched areas that had not seen rain in years—the Fords made a remarkable record for stamina and reliable mechanical operation. Through days of summer heat and nights of freezing cold, on occasions when the water supply was almost gone and delay would have been fatal, the Fords went steadily on and on. And, finally, when the long trip was over, they were sold at good prices in the little village of Maun.

Never were sales made under similar conditions. The purchasers knew what the Fords had been through and sought proof of good condition after so many miles of strenuous travel.

So they were driven along the river trail, turned abruptly off into deep sand-beds—extricated without need of help—and subjected to other tests in this land of difficult transportation. Sales were quickly made after such a demonstration.

This is but one of many interesting stories about the ability of the Ford to stand up under the severest driving conditions. The extra demands of long, hard travel reveal the high quality of its materials and extraordinary care in manufacturing. Whether you buy a Ford for a scientific expedition along rough African trails, or for every-day motoring in a busy city, you will develop a very real and definite pride in its stamina and dependability.

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FORD MOTOR COMPANY

FASHIONS AND DRESSMAKING

The New Dictator—Millinery

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

THE new fashions this year have literally come to us head first; first the little hats and then gowns and outer wraps on the same quaint, old-time lines.

In the history of changing fashions, millinery has followed rather than led any marked movement. An exception to this rule is the case today, for the new, small hats, first reported as a mid-summer fantasy, are now fully established in such materials as velvet and felt and have opened the door to changes in the dress silhouette that hark back to the days of the Second Empire and what is known as the Victorian period of 1880.

The autumn hats are perched high on the head in jaunty and, to the onlooker, precarious fashion; they have narrow, undulating brims with a tendency to drop over one eye, and much of the hair behind and on one side is shown. The much-discussed Agnes model has string ties about the left ear, where the greater amount of the head is visible. There is considerable use of ostrich feathers following the line of the lower brim.

A variation of this hat theme is extremely high behind and slopes to a front dip over the center of the forehead, showing hardly any crown. This coquettish shape calls for back ribbon ties. A modified derby in black and colored felt adds another hat silhouette, but an ostrich feather resting on the brim and falling down one side keeps it in the romantic class.

Hair Under the New Hats

If these small hats are to be generally worn, as is expected, we are going to see a scramble for much more hair than has been visible for many seasons. With the new models, both back and side hair call for tidy, formal arrangement. The girl who let her hair grow last spring and then cropped it during summer heat is liable to regrets. A fashionable hairdresser states in this connection that the hair is to be waved, drawn back very smoothly on the sides and crossed over in flat fashion behind. If becoming, a slightly curled bang may lightly cover the forehead. Another coiffeur predicts short side curls. There are no present indications of a protruding knot either high, or at the nape of the neck.

In considering the figure silhouette which conforms to the character of the new headgear, another old-time fashion expression comes to mind, "molded." The term molded once expressed the perfect figure and the perfect dress fit; both these standards seem again demanded in day and evening dressing. In the fall tailored suits, this takes the form of an elaborate severity in amusing contrast to the apparent jauntiness of the new walking hats. So out-dated is the nonchalance of the post-war period that a new carriage is indicated; expressed by a head well up and shoulders back.

Three-Piece Suits

The three-piece suit that opens the season shows a jacket reaching to the middle of, or just below the hips, worn with skirt and blouse, or with a one-piece dress. The jacket may be fitted with basquelike closeness, or belted; in both cases the waist curve is smartly indicated. Blouses and dress-tops fasten high; one new blouse model has a straight, inch-high band as neck finish. Both buttons and braid trimming are applied in symmetric fashion. In point of variety, sleeves lead the present modes and in size run from the close to the balloon. When on close lines, they are generally broken with double cuff or with fullness in the upper part. Street skirts are narrow with an occasional slight hem flare and in length well cover the calf of the leg.

Two woolen materials are often combined, such as a monotone tweed for dress, or skirt, and a coarse, mixed tweed for the coat. Other materials featured are woolens with a soft, mossy surface, coarse serges, wool velvets and many novelties in the jersey materials. Brown is conspicuous in the day models. In the greens is a dark shade for street, town use and a decided "pickle" tone which will be reserved for accessories, or sports wear. Both the browns and the greens sometimes show purplish tones, one of which is termed egg plant. The prominence of brown is reflected in hosiery, street stockings being somewhat darker but more on the brown than the gray tones.

Victorian Revivals

The most marked changes in the winter modes are presented in the late afternoon and in evening frocks. Here the Victorian tendencies are rampant, taking the form of leg o' mutton sleeves, draped skirts, skirts with fullness dragged toward the back and, in a few instances, a back pouf that might symbolize the old-time bustle. The foundation skirt silhouette, however, is always close to well below the hips; these oddities, when they do occur, are added and do not interfere with the essential line.

Some of the dressy ensembles include a close, waist-long jacket, such as a model much admired at a recent showing. The dress, made up in a black wool crêpe, irregularly figured in a faint gold-thread, shows a skirt set in clusters of three-inch-wide plaits and slightly flaring toward the ankle-length hem. On the dress-top is an irregularly shaped yoke of gold lace and this trimming is repeated on the decided fullness of the lower sleeves. The little jacket is of a glossy, black pile fabric made with close sleeves ending just above the elbows.

Novelty Ideas

The insistence on novel sleeves is even more emphasized in a new evening ensemble, the gown in black and silk net with draped top of rose and gold lamé and outer jacket of black velvet. This little garment fits so snugly at the waistline as to appear, when worn, as a part of the frock. The sleeves are large balloon affairs, set in a low shoulder line and fitting closely at the wrists.

Novel flower trimming occurs on several of the new evening models; one example takes the form of shoulder straps and a curved trimming on the hips that outlines a waistcoat effect. The flowers in this case are flat yellow poppies and the dress material is brown taffeta. It is hinted that we shall see—or hear—taffeta petticoats worn under street suits. We are already confronted with dinner gowns in net mounted over crisp taffeta foundations.

Some evening frocks display tiny sleeves set on a little below the shoulder tips. Others have bertha tops to add modish shoulder width. Very wide, flat bretelles that suggest the top of a work apron give variety to evening décolletage and perhaps indicate a revolt against the low décolletage in favor of Victorian conventions.

Even footwear shows concessions to past standards. A recent model of a dress shoe appears in black kid, fashioned with low cut front and sides and with low heel. This is worn with white silk stockings.

Colonial Pajama Ensemble

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PAJAMA ensembles can be made in pirate, coolie, or Turkish manner, or in any one of many other styles. In fact, so varied are the possible derivations that one may have great fun in searching costume history. The model illustrated borrows from the colonial.

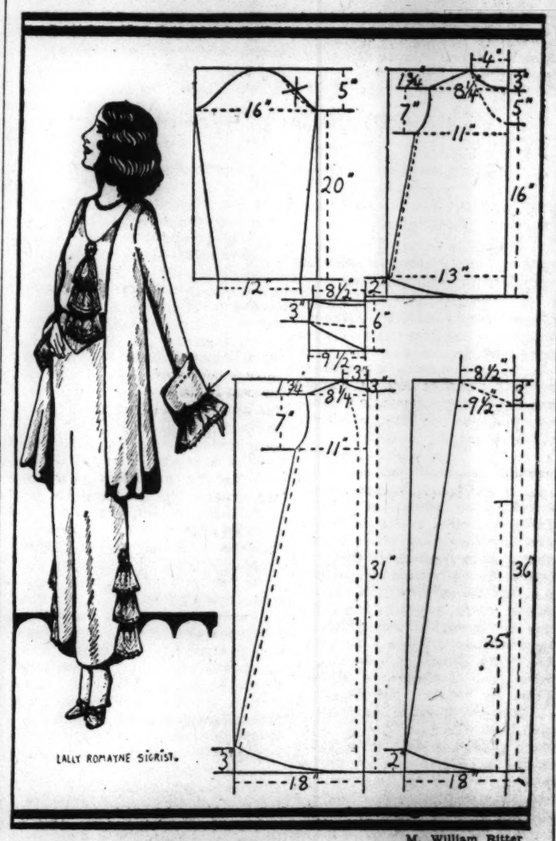
If it is to be made of crêpe-satin, the cuffs and trouser-yoke being embroidered, 3½ yards of crêpe-satin will be required. Any silk rayon, celanese or cotton-crêpe, in fact any soft material is equally suitable. Plissé crêpe is very practical, as it needs no ironing.

To make this model with flowered yoke and cuffs (using only the right side of the flowered material) buy 3½ yards of plain goods and one-third of a yard of flowered design. Some may prefer a crêpe-satin blouse (made up on the crêpe side); a velvet trouser-yoke; crêpe-satin trousers (using the satin side); and a velvet jacket. In such a case, 1¾ yards of crêpe-satin and 1⅞ yards of velvet will be required. Three lace medallions and 3¾ yards of lace 4 inches wide are also needed. The lace must, of course, be in keeping with the material.

Any number of varieties can be obtained by combining various materials or employing different color combinations. Among the popular shades are powder-blue, honey-dew, hyacinth, Buddha-yellow, sprig-green, rose-petal, sun-tan, lily-green.

Before cutting, study the diagram, and always estimate the lengths of the sleeves, blouse and so on; also the bust, waist and hip measure to see if they meet individual needs. In altering the size, always make it smaller or larger along the cutting line, not along the fold, and continue the process down the entire line from shoulder to hem. The top of the sleeve is cut about ¾ of an inch lower at the front than at the back, as the dotted line marked x indicates. The cuffs, cut from the remains of the trousers, are strips cut 10 inches wide and 20 inches long, which are folded over to make strips 5 inches wide. The lace (¾ of a yard) is shirred and inserted between the folds (where the arrow points), and sewed together with a slip-stitch (felling). Attach the cuffs to the sleeves about 2 inches down from the top of the cuffs, as indicated by the dotted line. The yoke is cut double, the trouser being inserted in the same manner as the lace. Use French seams and make the hems by using a bias fold on the wrong side so as to make an invisible hem. About 3 inches up from the bottom of the blouse sew a bias fold and insert an elastic. A piece of net 8 inches long and 6 inches wide is sewed to the medallion, and to this the lace ruffles are sewed, the last ruffle being attached to the bottom of the net.

If the trousers with the pointed front and 3-in-band back yoke are not liked, cut the same as the diagram, allowing 3 inches extra for length and cutting the waist 11 inches instead of 8½ inches. Run an elastic around the waist. This model does not require an opening at the sides.



M. William Ritter

Diagram for a Pajama Ensemble: Upper Left—Sleeve. Upper Right—Top of Pajamas. Lower Right—Coat. Lower Left—Trousers.

The Pirate Scarf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT are called "pirate scarf sets" are gay accessories well suited to find a place in the wardrobe of the college or boarding school girl. The original version of this two-scarf set carried out its distinctive name, both by striking color contrast and easy carelessness of adjustment. Specially planned for wear with monotones, the "pirate" scarves are typical when of brilliant and multi-colored stripes, in fabrics easily laundered, such as flat crêpe, cotton broadcloth, and similar materials.

Each scarf is cut on the bias, measuring about eight inches wide when finished. One scarf goes around the back of the neck and is pulled down straight on each side of the front, extending below the waistline, where it is held in place by the second scarf, which acts as a knotted girdle. The two scarfs, when arranged, furnish a complete trimming for a simple, one-piece dress or for a skirt and separate blouse outfit.

For the girl whose wardrobe includes several navy blue frocks, such a scarf set is well chosen in coin-dotted blue and white or in one of the multi-colored striped crêpes, with a becoming color contrast predominating. A gay little party dress, now discarded, may furnish just enough wearable lengths for one of these sets, with, perhaps, two narrower scarfs to knot around the edge of sleeves, whether of the cap, elbow or full-length type. The length of these scarfs is largely a matter of preference, but, as a rule, the neck scarf extends about a quarter of a yard below the waistline, which may be high or low as is most becoming to the wearer. The edges of the scarfs are usually finished with a rolled or very narrow hem, though when a more dressy accessory is desired, frills or ruches of the fabric, narrow lace edging or an irregular outline of scallops or points may be used on the neck scarf only; or repeated on sleeve scarfs, when used.

Women who like novel ways of introducing lingerie touches to their dresses can carry out this scarf accessory with much delightful and becoming variety, using georgette or chiffon in shades of parchment, eggshell and the like, which are less trying than chalk-white, regardless of its present claim to smartness. A two-tone belt of patent leather or ribbon should replace the waist scarf in this case and the scarf effect be repeated on the sleeves. This type of easily adjusted accessory will be found flattering and slenderizing to the figure.

Fashion Nuggets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A TWO-PIECE costume, dubbed the "dress indispensable," is smartest when produced in flat crêpe. This garment consists of a sleeveless gown with a coat, the latter a surplice model with ties wrapped snugly around the waist, giving every appearance of a one-piece frock. This is suitable for shopping, but with the coat removed, one is properly dressed for informal dinner at the club or restaurant.

Detail is the outstanding feature in the new fall mode-fitted waistlines; and bias hips are added features, as is an occasional dolman sleeve. This type of sleeve does much to give the waist a slenderizing appearance.

Some very flattering new shades are added to the list of colors for formal and dinner gowns. Soft thicket-green, wheat-beige, grape-blue, ice-blue, and pink-beige are a few of the outstanding shades.

Satins will continue in favor for early fall; two-piece suits are chic for street and afternoon, and for evening, satin ensembles built on simple lines. White is favored owing to its becomingness to the sun-tanned skins. The tendency toward colors will increase as the season advances.

The broad shoulder—whether it be produced by means of a puff sleeve or shoulder cape—is a feature mode. This type requires a longer skirt ranging from 8 to 10 inches from the floor.

A chic three-quarter-length coat of velvet worn over a satin gown, for matinée or restaurant occasions, is correct. The coat of this length bids fair to become popular, owing to the longer skirt line.

The sheerest of wools, dubbed "teatime wools," are vying with silks for first place for semi-dressy occasions. These sheer wools have all the detail of a silk frock, and are often combined with a crêpe-back satin, making a smart informal home dinner frock.

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Wide World

A FASHION OF VELVET AND TAFFETA

Tafel Gives a Slender Silhouette Despite a Bouffant Effect.

By the manipulation of a series of tucks in plain blue net over pale blue taffeta a particularly graceful line is produced. The hip-length wrap is of black velvet lined with pale blue georgette. It is a Philip Mangone model, with elbow sleeves distinguished by the addition of long velvet ties, also lined with pale blue georgette.

Random Gleanings

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

CAPE treatments will continue their vogue, the cape extending to the elbow. Often two laces are introduced in this cape, particularly Venise and Alençon in appliqué treatment. The cape collar frequently develops into a tailored cowl, often bordered with velvet. Lace flounces on the skirt may repeat this motif.

Beaded details are effective on sleeves of semi-formal gowns, particularly velvet ones. They may emphasize a color contrast already present in shoulder insets and sleeve sections. Tinsel touches are popular on black satin frocks, usually taking the form of revers and belt details.

Deep yokes of white with matching sleeves will be much seen, especially on black satin jacket costumes. The black satin may extend in points onto the white.

Autumn Materials

Canton crêpe, light-weight woolens, angoras—kid, tweed, suède and diagonal—taffetas, moirés, two-toned plaids, and solid-toned blue georgette are to the fore for autumn use.

The French Colonial Exposition has introduced interesting colorings. For instance, Chantal has designed an Indo-Chinese dress of mauve-red etamine, which is worn with a coat of deep purple-red woolen. Other combinations are prune color and brown; and red-purple with purple-red and shrimp. The latter is presented in a suit, the skirt of which is red-purple, the jacket purple-red, and the blouse shrimp. Most colors have a purplish cast. Even the new slate-gray suggests this tendency. Eggplant and prune are much used. The most spectacular of the Colonial contributions is a lamé train which is clipped onto the ankle of the wearer.

It is well, however, in studying the trends to remember that there are two filaments weaving the present fashion texture, the Oriental, promoted by the Colonial Exposition, and the Second Empire, which may be called as correctly the Victorian, for the period of the Empress Eugénie was for a considerable while coextensive with that of Victoria. Victoria ascended the throne in 1837 and ruled till 1901; and Eugénie became the wife of Napoleon III in 1853. The Second Empire fell in 1870.

Blouses are a means of introducing color. The costume composed of a skirt, blouse and jacket is still popular, monotone satins and façonné crêpes being much used for the blouses. In contrast combinations green is used with brown and black, and light claret with brown, and brown with yellow. Overblouses of printed jersey, sometimes combined with plain-toned jersey, are new. Some are of jumper styling.

Guimpes have returned in the Victorian galaxy. They are worn under detachable dresstops which leave the guimpe exposed at the sides as well as the throat. Neck-lines are higher and close with buttons and bows. Inch-wide neck bands have appeared.

Elbow sleeves and sleeves widening below the elbow are seen. Paul Poiret sponsors these. Long tight sleeves are preferred by Yvonne Carette; and Claire Sœurs show fullness falling from the shoulder past the elbow and a tight fore-sleeve. One may almost say, "If a sleeve is interesting it is right."

Skirt Lengths

There is a decided tendency on formal gowns toward back-skirt fullness and bustle effects. Skirts for street wear, however, remain straight and are 12 inches from the ground—or four inches below the knees.

A sensational design has been reported from Paris—a long evening coat with a detachable skirt, leaving a waist-length jacquette. Another novelty is a princesse evening gown made of black broadcloth.

Irregular hemlines are used on evening frocks, the length in front being that of the ankle, and a decided dip taking place in the back. Bias insets grow in favor. The covered shoulder is a new theme in evening gowns.

Maggy Rouff has design a costume which she names Robespierre, which has a black velvet skirt, a jacket of geranium-red trimmed with Hudson seal, and a white satin tunic finished with a scarf of the geranium-red.

Melon-shaped muffs will be carried. A fox muff appliquéd to a velvet scarf is exciting interest.

Three-quarter coats are correctly worn with ensembles at all hours of the day. Many have long or short dolman sleeves. Two-color coats are also featured.

Neckwear Softens Woolen Frocks

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
New York

TEN years ago a woman who was planning her wardrobe for a holiday in the north, said: "I cannot find a woolen dress anywhere. There isn't one in the shops." She would have a different experience today, when woolens are so generally used for different types of dress. And with these have come new and interesting ways of trimming the neck. The fancy for a perfectly bare line of colored material—even black—against the throat passed with other outré styles, and this season has brought a revival of the old fashion of dressing the neck. Its becomingness is evident and no frock of wool or crêpe or any colored material is worn without something that signifies a "finish." And no frock or blouse seems complete without this touch.

Not all of the fall suits and frocks are made of wool, but those of canton crêpe, satin and velvet (which touches the peak of fashion at the moment) are also topped with some softening accessory. White is, of course, most effective on velvet, specially lace in the different shades of white, cream and ecru; and the handsomer the lace the more luxurious is the costume. Surprising originality is shown in the shapes of collars and cuffs, for it is quite possible for only a line to change their character, and to cause them to pass from a dress accessory to a design which suggests the utility sets worn with various uniforms. The neck of the dress or coat which the collar or drapery follows may be round, pointed or square. All are fashionable, and the collars, whether of lace and batiste, or of lace or of organdie alone; or of some other material, are shown in countless dainty, flattering shapes. They are circular, wide or narrow, and fitted smoothly, and are cut to form a turn-over at the back, with revers in front. When net is employed it is drawn in soft folds and ends in a jabot. A new collar that will fit one of the coming frocks in velveteen is cut square, in one piece, and closes at the back.

Various Garnishments

Neckwear of this description shown by couturiers from time to time during the last few seasons has become an established mode for wear the year round. With the new autumn styles in woolens, are shown for the neck plain fabrics, crêpe, chiffon, georgette and velvet, in simple but subtle drapery which adds to the dignity of the model, and in many instances is the one item which "makes" the frock. In one of the severely tailored dresses of fine wool the bodice is cut low in U-shape and a vestee of crêpe or satin in white or a gentle shade is inset. Three big buttons at the crossing and narrow revers give the effect of a waistcoat. A plain straight vest is diversified by a section of the skirt which is carried above the belt-line in an ornamental motif.

A neck garnishment that makes for grace is the "knapsack," a narrow scarf of the material, if the gown is soft, or of other sheer stuff, which hangs from each shoulder in a loop over the back and is caught, fichu-fashion, over the bust. The "sling," introduced last year, is carrying on with distinct success. Some most delightful effects are achieved by the introduction of color. For example, a scarf of pale yellow crêpe de chine is arranged in unique fashion about the neck of a wood-brown wool crêpe, one side shaped, the other loose, to be drawn through a slashed end. Two shades of a color and some striking contrasts are used.

Velvet and Fur

A decidedly wintry look is given frocks of the new rough woolens in dark green, brown, the reds and black, by draping the neck with velvet, crushed, twisted and tied with as much nonchalance as if it were chiffon. A big Directoire bow is tied in a length of crushed ruby velvet drawn around the neck of a dark green coat frock. White velvet makes a startling and smart accessory at the neck of a black broadcloth jacket in one of the smooth cloth models emanating from Paris, which will be liked over here.

Fur as neck trimming is used much like fabric. In a few models selected from a prominent collection, one, a frock of black canton crêpe, is finished with ermine crushed along the round neck and edging the undersleeves of white crêpe. Japanese mink is shaped like a necklace about the top of a frock of brown flat-crêpe. An interesting ensemble is composed of a black wool skirt, belted jacket-blouse of light green and a strip of black, galyak, drawn about the neck and down the front, where it is crossed at the belt and fastened with two large black buttons. The addition of a bit of drapery, however simple, at the neck is of practical value in freshening and smartening any sort of frock.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Dance Performance in Bali

THE gamelan gong is playing on the hotel terrace. A floodlight picks out the players, brilliantly garbed in crimson and green and gold, the instruments of chocolate-colored wood carved in beautiful, fantastic designs, delicate and bold. The players are seated on three sides of a square; each man has brought his own piece of matting, and the open space is laid with matting, too. Beyond them stretches the dark tropic night, impenetrable and still. But here the air is mad with music; it quivers and vibrates in exquisite fragments of sound, that meet and part and meet again in a different pattern, that overlap and separate, that are lost and found again. The sounds fall upon our ears in massed profusion, so that we can distinguish nothing but our pleasure at the whole; then they come clear-cut and rippling, striking undreamed-of places in our hearts, making us wonder, and sigh, making us fall into a reverie and catch ourselves up again to pursue a new, elusive strain that has introduced itself.

Compared to this, the music of the gamelan in Java was thin and tinkling. This is full-throated and deep, yet with something of the clear quality that makes you think of crystal; this is spirited and gay music, quick-tempoed and brave music. The air seems filled with showers of notes that fall like sparks on the dark ground; blazing, graceful, unforgettable music—even though it is impossible to recapture the last twirl of notes we have heard.

The men play looking straight ahead. There is no written music; it is engraved in their hearts; it comes rolling forth like water from their lean brown fingers. The boy on the end has a long barrel-shaped drum. He uses his fingers instead of sticks; and he emphasizes that beat with his wrists on the rawhide. The flicking of his fingers and the thumping of his wrists are lightning-quick, and the drum becomes a story in itself.

The music stops, on a querying note, but only for a moment. A tall, thin young man, with a bright headdress and a flower behind his ear, steps into the light. His sarong binds his lean thighs in green and gold, his waist is wound in crimson. In the fine, long fingers of one hand he twirls a light stick, like the baton of a drum major, with which he performs incredible tricks. He crouches with his back to us, and at a signal from him the gamelan gong strikes up again. Different music, played differently, with I Mario acting as clown-leader and inspiration. ("I" is equivalent to Mr., as Ni signifies Miss.) This is the I Mario who is later to dance for us—the foremost male dancer on the island—but first we must have a little divertissement, for Mario is a man of parts.

The muscles in his smooth brown back ripple and writhe; his arms gesticulate and curve, his fingers twinkle in patterns against the light; the stick is a living thing. With a dramatic movement he causes the music to stop; he turns and faces us; the stick is quiet, he is quiet—like a statue flooded with light. His high cheek-bones give breadth to his pointed face; his thin mouth is curved in a faintly sardonic smile; his eyes smile, but they are sad eyes. It is a sad face, sensitive, proud, aloof, reminding one of fauns and tragic masks. A face that will rise to haunt you long after you have seen it.

A young boy comes out of the darkness to dance. He is not more than fourteen, a pupil, perhaps, of Mario. Undaunted by the lights, the rows of intent faces in front of him, he crouches on the edge of the matting, and weaves his thin arms in incredible movements; he pushes his neck upward, and draws it in again like a turtle; he rolls his eyes so that the whites gleam eerily in the light. His headdress quivers with the staccato motions of his body. The gamelan gong punctures the night with a thousand spears of sound. Here in the little pool of light we are seeing another world illuminated for us in green and gold and magenta and melody; beyond the picture it is very, very dark. It is like reading one page of an unknown book; the rest must remain undecipherable; and because we cannot understand it, the mystery is tenfold, the lure of the unknown is exciting beyond any adventure.

Now, I Mario is going to dance for us. The boy's was the dancing of a pupil—adept, young, promising. But this is the dancing of the master—suave, controlled, arresting, perfect. Every muscle is controlled, every movement is perfect. The sensitive gamelan gong accompanies him joyously; they are playing for the master. How many years have gone into this brief exhibition of his art? He, too, crouches before us; his beautifully formed brown feet are swiftly hidden under the stiff, gold-encrusted folds of his robe. His upper body is bare. The light flashes on the satin skin, strikes highlights on the gaunt collar bones, the lean cords in his neck.

Stooping in his difficult position, resting his weight on his spread toes, he begins to move his body, his arms, his head. He is a bird. His arms are wings, his head is a bird's head, his mouth a beak. His eyes are beady, a bird's eyes. You see the bird—not Mario.

The music changes. He is a snake. His arms writhe and coil; his neck jerks in and out. His eyes seem lidless, like a snake's eyes, with a cold glitter.

"Mario was offered ten thousand dollars to come to America and perform there," Mr. H., the hotel manager, inserts into the enchantment. "A producer saw him and recognized his genius." Certainly, we thought, anybody, even a producer, who saw him must recognize his genius. We could picture him on a New York stage, with the footlights throwing a golden haze over his brown skin, and a clever backdrop simulating the tropic darkness and the palm trees, and ranged on either side and flooding the dim auditorium with their magical music, the intent aloof figures of the gamelan gong players; coolies and high-born playing together in a common love of their beautiful music. It would be a sensation; people wouldn't understand it, but that would be part of the charm. Press agents would have marvelous copy, ticket prices would soar, it would be the fashionable thing to go after a late dinner to see I Mario dance—"Japanese or Buddhist or something—I don't remember quite what he is; but stunning, they say."

"And he didn't go?" we half-questioned, half stated. "Why?"

"He is a wise man, Mario," Mr. H. said with admiration. "He refused because, he said, in America he would be a stranger, and when he came back he would be a stranger here, too. He would no longer fit into the simple kampong life. He would be an outsider and, remembering what he had had before and what he had given up, he would be unhappy. So he said that he would rather stay here, always, where he knows what life is and where he will always be assured of a welcome, and where he belongs. . . . And when he is too old to dance, he will settle down in the village and look to his rice fields."

Wise Mario indeed! Something of that wisdom is in the large brown eyes; eyes that can be a faun's, a bird's, a snake's at will; eyes that, because of their wisdom, are always a little sad. For Mario must know, too, that some day he will no longer dance, and the bitterness of every artist's life throws its shadow across his joy. This perfection of movement, this subtlety of interpretation will have vanished when he stops, except as it lives in the memory of those who see it. And some day Mario, leaning against the side of his house, will watch some Balinese stripling, who was not yet born when he was in his prime, going through the contortions and the controlled, difficult movements that will make people sit, as we are sitting, frozen in admiration, scarcely remembering to breathe, through a swift, glamorous evening. . . .

A. de L.

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The Bag House: From a Block Print by Herbert Pullinger

A Tribute to "Jock"

He was a curious looking dog, said to be an Aberdeen terrier. His body and legs were certainly Aberdonian, but his head was that of an Irish terrier, and his brindled coat was streaked here and there with the rich red brown of the same species. So I decided that he was a new breed, and called him an Aberdublin terrier.

Before going further I must state that he was, without exception, the cleverest dog I have ever met and the most delightful companion a man ever had. All the stories I am about to relate of him are absolutely true and unexaggerated. He originally belonged to a friend, who had to go and live in Egypt. I was then in the army, stationed in the South of England, and gladly accepted the offer to become Jock's master. Jock very soon took in the situation and shared me with his old master, who stayed with me a few days before leaving for Egypt. At first, however, Jock seemed not to approve of the joint arrangement and showed his displeasure by getting on his old master's bed while we were at breakfast in the mess, refusing to let anyone approach it or him.

The soldier-servant came to ask what was to be done about it. I went and explained the state of affairs to Jock, who let me lift him off the bed without any more fuss. From then till his old master went away the position was quite clear: Jock had two masters and recognized the fact; but from no one else would he take orders, nor indeed of anyone else would he take the slightest notice. But when his old master left and he became my sole property, he also became more sociable and seemed to realize that he was now a recognized member of the Camp. He made friends of the men of my Company, would submit to an occasional pat and have a chat with them at times; but of no other men except my brother officers, whom he regarded as personal friends, would he take the slightest notice; and always was careful to draw a distinction between his master and his master's friends.

I was a transport officer and had to do much riding, and it was Jock's delight to accompany me. Many a gallop we had on the famous South Downs. Jock was indefatigable, and sometimes, when we were walking and I was quietly enjoying the scenery, my mare would start forward and break into a gallop. Jock, bored by our slow pace, had come behind her and nipped at her heels. She always kicked at him when he did this, but he would promptly squat in the grass and let her heels fly harmlessly over his head. How Jock loved a ride! One day I was sitting in my office, when I suddenly became aware of the fact that Jock was looking at me intently and wagging his tail violently, with occasional side glances toward the window.

"What is it, Jock? What do you want?" I asked.

More violent tail-wagging, and another glance toward the window. I looked out and saw the Colonel mounted, evidently off for a ride over the Downs.

"Want to go for a ride with the Colonel, eh?"

The tail wagged furiously.

"Be off with you, then!" I said, and he was off like a streak of lightning.

I met them on their return. The Colonel said that they had a fine ride and Jock had been at his old trick of nipping the horses' heels.

"Well," I said, "it was nice of you to take him. Come along in now, Jock," and I reentered my hut. But Jock did not come; he followed the Colonel. However, he reappeared and was soon asleep in his basket.

In the evening I saw the Colonel and he asked me: "Do you know what that dog of yours did to me?"

I professed my ignorance.

"He deliberately thanked me for taking him for that ride. He followed me to my house, and, when I dismounted, jumped up and thanked me for taking him."

"I can quite believe it," I said, "it is a habit of his to say thank you."

This habit of gratitude was one of Jock's happiest and most enduring traits. He never forgot to express his thanks in his own way to a benefactor.

It was my custom on Friday mornings to ride to the bank and get money to pay my men. Jock used generally to accompany me. One Friday I had another job to do first and at a distance. So I gave Jock the slip and went by motor-cycle, intending to call at the bank on the way back. When I arrived there the bank manager met me and told me with a smile that my dog was waiting for me; and, sure enough, there was Jock sitting by the bank counter, his face wearing a broad grin. This smile was another of his attractions. It was just like that of a human being, except that he showed more teeth, making it a grin. He used always to adopt it to disarm me when he was not sure of his reception and had doubts as to whether his conduct would meet with approval. Sometimes, when I had to leave him behind, I would return and find him lying among my papers. Then the grin would be much in evidence. He knew this was forbidden, but the smile disarmed me.

At other times, when I left him, he would go to the houses of my various friends, wait till someone opened the door, enter and sniff all over the house to see if his master were anywhere about. Finding he was not, he would go and try elsewhere.

But the sad day of parting came at last. I was ordered overseas, and could not take Jock with me; so I left him in England in the keeping of my typist, with whom he had always been great friends, being accustomed to a daily walk with her across the Downs when she went to her lunch. But the next day he disappeared. They eventually found him under the seat in a railway carriage, at a station a short way down the line. Poor Jock! He was going in search of his master.

C. F. A.

A Rustic Factory

There are other woods lying thick around Great Hampden that have this touch of dream atmosphere, though perhaps the chair-makers who have worked there for so long drove the fairies away long ago. For when Sir Philip Sidney was writing his *Arcadia*, these same woods knew the light, rough, straw-woven tents, cast about with old sacks in Arab fashion in the same manner that one sees today, the same primitive method of the lathe worked by the foot, that turns, with astonishing ease, rapidity and smoothness, the legs for the chairs of the Wycombe workshops. Neat piles of them stand by the tent openings, while the forest clearing is scattered with chips and shavings and the raw material of the prepared timber, with the pots and pans of the workers' dinners.

There is no anachronism in this rustic factory, but rather a scene that contrasts sadly with the great temples reared to the god of machinery, full of roar and speed and subordinate human automaton; for out here is but the wind and the curious woodpecker. . . . There is a little book in circulation upon the subject of this charming retrogression, giving the details of a craft which is most fitting in Hampden woods but tragically, absurdly inapplicable to the world at large.—From "Green Fields of England," by CLARE CAMERON.

AND just why the Bag House? Well, artists must find names for their pictures, which task sometimes seems harder than making the picture in the first place.

But perhaps, in the case of the Bag House, the signs painted on the front of the building may have influenced somewhat the name, indicating, as they do, that this old warehouse, standing on the edge of the city's produce district, was for many years given over to the manufacture of bags—burlap bags and coverings for oysters and potatoes.

Of course, it must have a history, too. Almost any old building, standing along the docks of a great city's shipping district, has a history—at least, we like to think so. It is just a plain old warehouse, empty now, with brick walls two feet thick and hand-hewn beams and rafters sixteen inches square, with a curious old fireplace and an iron closet in one of its upper floors. Its roof has a curious slant. Its one-inch iron bars, set securely into the stonework of the tiny upper windows, and the marks where similar bars had been removed from the other windows during the course of remodeling, to suit the various pursuits in which it has been engaged, would make one feel it has a history. Then, too, in the alley alongside are heavy logs, set upright on the corners, to keep the wagon wheels from injuring the sides of the building. These logs, though badly scarred, are as hard as iron, nearly petrified, and not easily cut with a knife, while in the alley to the side of the building next door are four cannons used for the same purpose.

No one seems to know when the house was built, but it must have been a long time ago. The original key to the building next door—a curious affair of iron and brass, hinged in the middle and about seven inches long, is still being used. Tradition says that this old building and its next door neighbor were used as naval prisons during the War of 1812.

Then how does an artist come to choose such a subject! Many artists, especially the print makers, are always looking for the picturesque. The picturesque sometimes helps him to see more clearly that which is back of his subject. Then, too, some artists like the picturesque for its own sake. Perhaps the artist was making a series of old buildings, depicting and recording the early architecture and building of a great city. There is always the problem of light and shade or, perhaps, of light on color. A façade as interesting as that of the Bag House with varied signs painted on it, some white on black and some black on white, with mellow, old red brick surrounding them, offers a nice problem, when interpreted in the terms of black and white, and especially so when one cuts a block from black into white—from negative into positive—that is, very much as a painter might do when working on a black canvas. This means making a block black or dark and doing most of the drawing with the tools, cutting out lights and permitting the blacks to print, all of which leads to the great problem of expressing through one's work some of that beauty which the average eye or mind does not perceive.

Sunflowers

(Triolet)

Royal lovers of the sun,
Lifting up their shields of gold,
Arrayed in dusty splendor every one;
Royal lovers of the sun,
Their flaming pageantry begun,
High and eager carnival they hold—
Royal lovers of the sun,
Lifting up their shields of gold.

MAUDE BE VERDE NEWTON.

Cloud Statues

From this high hill I watch the evening clouds
Rearing their great gray statues in the west.
Huge figures dark against the afterglow,
They seem to have been hewn at my request
By some invisible Michelangelo.

Upon a moving pedestal appear
Two wrestlers striving for supremacy,
A battle of the giants in the sky.
The impermanent clay dissolves and now I see
Proud Paris bearing Helen back to Troy.

LOUISE DARCY.

Thomas Chatterton Goes By Coach

Dear Mother.

Here I am safe, and in high spirits. To give you a journal of my tour would not be unnecessary. After riding in the basket, to Brislington, I mounted the top of the coach, and rid easy: and agreeably entertained with the conversation of a quaker in dress, but so little in personals and behaviour. This laughing friend who is a carver, lamented his having sent his tools to Worcester, as otherwise he would have accompanied me to London. I left him at Bath, when finding it rained pretty fast, I entered an inside passenger to Speenhamland, the half-way stage, paying seven shillings: 'twas lucky I did so, for it snowed all night, and on Marlborough dows the snow was near a foot high.

At seven in the morning I breakfasted at Speenhamland, and then mounted the coach box for the remainder of the day, which was a remarkable fine one. Honest Gee-ho complimented me with assuring me that I sat bolder and tighter than any person who ever rid with him. Dined at Stroud most luxuriantly with a young gentleman who had slept all the preceding night in the machine; and an old mercantile genius whose school-boy son had a great deal of wit as the father thought, in remarking that Windsor was as old as our Saviour's time.

Got into London at 5 o'Clock in the evening—called upon Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Fell, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Dodsley. Great encouragement from them; all approved of my design; shall soon be settled. Call upon Mr. Lambert, shew him this, or tell him, if I deserve a recommendation, he would oblige me to give me one—if I do not, it would be beneath him to take notice of me. Seen all aunts, cousins—all well—and I am welcome. Mr. T. Wensley is alive and coming home. Sister, grandmother, etc., etc., etc., remembered—I remain,

Your dutiful son,
T. Chatterton.

—From "A Life of Thomas Chatterton," by E. H. MEYERSTEIN.

Profitable Thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE midst of seeming prosperity much thought is wasted upon unprofitable subjects; and in times of trouble thought is often given to fear, perplexity, and dark foreboding, although the afflicted one would rather contemplate anything than his affliction. Yet any individual properly instructed in the truth concerning God and man can guide his thought into profitable channels, and thereby demonstrate health and harmony.

If the one seeking relief from any distressing condition will turn to the Bible, he will find therein the record of many who found the way out of dire straits when their thought was fixed steadfastly upon God. One such instance may be found in the twentieth chapter of II Chronicles. Here it is related that a very great enemy force was about to attack the kingdom of Judah, and that "Jehoshaphat feared, and set himself to seek the Lord." Humbly admitting the inability of Judah to defend itself against such a multitude, he declared, "Our eyes are upon thee." Jehoshaphat's recognition of God's power and willingness to aid those who turn to Him brought the comforting assurance, through the words of the prophet Jahaziel, "Be not afraid nor dismayed by reason of this great multitude; for the battle is not your's, but God's." Thereupon, Jehoshaphat refused to allow fear to employ his thought any longer, and turned resolutely to the joyful contemplation of the goodness of God. On the following morning, he appointed singers to go before the army to praise God and to declare the wonders of His mercy.

What happened in face of such confident trust in God's supremacy? The battle was fought and the enemy destroyed, but not a blow was struck by the army of Judah, for the enemy had risen up, one soldier against another, and literally destroyed itself.

God has not changed since those far-off days; and today Christian Science, pointing the way out of belief in evil, is urging humanity to drop its useless fighting and to fix its gaze on God, having faith that, in the battle of Truth against error, good must triumph here and now.

On page 495 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written: "When the illusion of sickness or sin tempts you, cling steadfastly to God and His idea. Allow nothing but His likeness to abide in your thought." What is God's likeness? Even spiritual man, the perfect idea of infinite Mind. Man expresses this Mind in spiritual ideas; therefore, man in God's likeness has no idle, wandering, or fearful thoughts. He expresses the perfect ideas of Mind by reflection, and reflection includes spontaneous activity.

One may ask how the steadfast holding of thought to these harmonious spiritual facts heals sin, sickness, and all discordant conditions. If thought is held steadfastly to the omnipotence of God and the perfection of His spiritual creation, this power and perfection will be manifested in human affairs, and the error will lapse into nothingness for lack of support. It is well to realize that evil is illusion, the lying suggestion of life, power, and intelligence opposed to God, omnipresent Mind. One accepting this illusion as reality, and constantly thinking upon it, will experience suffering. It is as if one driving a motor vehicle, instead of keeping his gaze upon the road ahead, should constantly turn fearful glances behind. So the one seeking relief, and wishing to reach the realization of harmony and well-being, must resist the temptation to indulge fear or any other error, and must keep his gaze fixed on the truth and steer his thoughts along intelligent, constructive lines. The false beliefs of sin, inharmony, and limitation have no reality or power. Christ Jesus declared that "a good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit."

When it is necessary to take some human footsteps, it may be remembered that Jehoshaphat's army went out to victory with songs of praise for God's goodness. Infinite Mind will always reveal the right plan of action to the one who, humbly and trustfully acknowledging Mind as sufficient to meet all his needs, replaces material thoughts with spiritual ideas, and so, by degrees, conquers each false claim of evil as it confronts him. Mrs. Eddy asks (Science and Health, p. 264), "Where shall the gaze rest but in the unsearchable realm of Mind?"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Pensamiento provechoso

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN MEDIO de prosperidad aparente mucho pensamiento se malgasta en asuntos de poco provecho, y en tiempos de tribulación el pensamiento es dado muchas veces a temor, perplejidad y presentimientos oscuros aunque el afligido preferiría contemplar cualquier cosa mejor que su aflicción. Pero todo individuo propiamente instruído en la verdad acerca de Dios y el hombre sabe dirigir su pensamiento a caminos provechosos, de esta manera demostrando salud y armonía.

Si alguien que busque alivio de cualquier condición penosa quiere dirigirse a la Biblia, encontrará allí la historia de muchos que descubrieron el camino afuera de dificultades angustiosas, cuando su pensamiento estaba confiado en Dios. Un ejemplo de esto puede encontrarse en el capítulo veinte de II Crónicas. Aquí se cuenta que una fuerza enemiga muy grande estaba a punto de atacar el reino de Judá y que Josaphat "tuvo temor; y puso . . . su rostro para consultar á Jehová" (según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera). Admitiendo con humildad la impotencia de Judá de defenderse contra tal multitud declaró: "A tí volvemos nuestros ojos." El reconocimiento de Josaphat que Dios tiene el poder y la buena voluntad de ayudar a aquellos que se vuelven a El, traía la seguridad consoladora por la boca del profeta Jahaziel: "No temáis ni os amedrentéis delante de esta tan grande multitud; porque no es vuestra la guerra, sino de Dios." Por lo tanto Josaphat se negaba a dar más lugar al miedo que se había apoderado de su pensamiento y se volvió resueltamente a la contemplación gozosa de la bondad de Dios. Por la mañana siguiente llamó a cantores para que salieran por delante del ejército alabando a Dios y declarando las maravillas de su merced.

¿Qué pasó en la presencia de tan firme confianza en la supremacía de Dios? La batalla tuvo lugar y el enemigo fué destruído, pero ni un sólo golpe fué dado por las fuerzas de Judá, porque los enemigos se habían levantado, un soldado luchando con el otro, así destruyéndose a sí mismos literalmente.

Dios no ha cambiado desde aquellos tiempos lejanos, y hoy día la Ciencia Cristiana señalando el camino afuera de la creencia en el mal insiste en que la humanidad deje su lucha inútil y que fije su mirada en Dios, confiando que en esta batalla de la Verdad contra el error lo bueno tiene que salir triunfante aquí y ahora.

En la página 495 de "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito: "Cuando la ilusión de la enfermedad o del pecado te tienta, adhiérte firmemente a Dios y su idea. No permitas que nada más que su semejanza tenga alojamiento en tu pensamiento." ¿Qué es eso que la semejanza de Dios? Pues, el hombre espiritual, la idea perfecta de la Mente infinita. El hombre expresa esta Mente en ideas espirituales; por lo tanto el hombre a la semejanza de Dios no tiene pensamientos ociosos, errantes o temerosos. Expresa las ideas perfectas de la Mente en reflexión y el reflejo de la Mente incluye actividad espontanea.

Puede uno preguntar como la adherencia constante del pensamiento a estas verdades espirituales y armoniosas puede curar el pecado, la enfermedad y todas las condiciones discordantes. Si el pensamiento está mantenido en relación constante con la omnipotencia de Dios y la perfección de su creación espiritual, este poder y esta perfección serán manifiestos en los asuntos humanos y el error recederá en su nada por falta de sustento. Es bueno acordarse que el mal es una ilusión, la sugestión mentirosa de vida, poder e inteligencia opuestos a Dios, la Mente omnipresente. El que acepte esta ilusión como realidad, pensando constantemente en ella, experimentará sufrimiento. Es como si alguien que está guiando un automóvil, en vez de mirar el camino delante de él, volviese constantemente miradas temerosas hacia atrás. Así el que busque alivio y desee alcanzar la realización de armonía y bienestar, tiene que resistir la tentación de abandonarse al miedo u otros errores y tiene que fijar su mirada en la verdad, guiando sus pensamientos por caminos inteligentes y constructivos. Las creencias erróneas de pecado, discordia y limitación no tienen realidad o poder. Cristo Jesús declaró: "No puede el buen árbol llevar malos frutos".

Cuando es necesario tomar algunos pasos humanos, ¡acordémonos que el ejército de Josaphat salió a la victoria con cantos de alabanza por la bondad de Dios! La Mente infinita siempre revelará el buen plan de acción al que humilde y confiadamente reconoce la Mente como suficiente para suplir todo lo que necesite, sustituyendo los pensamientos materiales por ideas espirituales, y así, poco a poco, vence toda presunción errónea del mal en cuanto que le confronte. Mrs. Eddy pregunta (Science and Health, pág. 264), "¿Dónde ha de descansar la mirada a no ser en el reino inescrutable de la Mente?"

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Buckingham Fountain

(Chicago)

The lake front buildings limned the summer night
In towers, domes and minarets of black,
Each with its myriad amber squares of light,
Each with its jeweled crown or studded plaque.
Below their majesty of line, between
Their bases and the lake's soft-curling blue
A fountain sprayed a mist like crinoline,
A swirl of old-world beauty in the new.
A central basin lifted its cascade
Of liquid gems that sparkled with romance,
And dragons spewed their rubies, pearls and jade—
A replica of that old fount of France.
The roar of traffic faded from my ears,
I walked in ruffled train and powdered wig
With gay French ladies and their cavaliers,
And blooms were sweet on stem and bough and twig.
Then one of noble mien like Lafayette
In satin coat and hose, gallant and young,
Bent down his head to question me—and yet,
The words were spoken in my mother tongue!
Each one who watches at the polished stone,
Where beauty breaks in crystals on the night,
Steps out from toil and care to tread his own
Deep-hidden, treasured garden of delight.

* * *

True beauty always lifts the human heart
And is repeated in its varying themes:
From far Versailles a fountain lends its art
And all Chicago revels in its dreams.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.

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BULLS BID FOR OIL SHARES AS PRICES ADVANCE

Rest of Market Is Allowed to Drift, Recording Moderate Losses

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—The stock market as a whole was unsympathetic to a sturdy advance in the oil shares today, and after the midday virtually the entire list turned soggy.

In important Wall Street banking circles, the Wiggin report on the German financial situation was lauded as courageous and outspoken, but since it only tended to emphasize the real difficulties in the way of a solution of the trying financial problems of Europe, it could scarcely be interpreted as a bullish factor in the financial markets. The German Government bonds, however, were moderately strengthened.

The oil shares moved forward solidly as a group during the morning, recording gains of a point or two in such issues as Standards of New York and California, Texas Corporation, Royal Dutch, Union of California, Amerada, Phillips and others.

The close was irregular. Sales were only moderately over a million shares.

Safeway Stores rose 3 points to a new high for the year. There were general gains of around a point in the oils, although some closed somewhat under the day's best prices. U. S. Steel, American Telephone and American Can lost about a point.

The $1-a-barrel price objective for crude oil seemed nearer realization than most oil circles had hoped for, with prices rising close to 80 cents in Oklahoma, in contrast with prices around 10 cents actually touched recently in east Texas.

The weekly statistics of the American Petroleum Institute showed the cheering decline of 1,447,000 barrels in gasoline stocks in storage, reducing the total amount to about 7,000,000 less than a year ago, and 13,000,000 under the year's peak.

Business Conditions

On the whole, however, Wall Street could not take much comfort from the mid-week business statistics. Two of the weekly steel trade reviews reported a moderate increase in ingot output, while a third estimated it as slightly lower.

In the main it is agreed that automobile production is holding up a little better than expected, and moderate seasonal recovery during the next six weeks or so seems indicated by inquiries for rails and structural steel.

The weekly freight car loadings report, showing a drop of 22,513 cars, was disappointing. A moderate upturn was indicated by the normal seasonal trend. Furthermore, electric power production is not making as favorable comparisons as it did in July. For the second week of August, total kilowatt hours were off nearly 3 per cent from last year, as they were in the first week. Figures for the entire month of July indicate a reduction from last year of only 1 1-5 per cent.

The Wiggin report, suggesting that the Young plan should be revised to a workable basis before there can be any consideration of long-term financing for Germany, was in full accord with the view in important Wall Street banking circles, where it has been pointed out that possibility of resumption of reparations payments on the Young plan basis next July 1, when the moratorium expires, seems extremely remote in view of world trade prospects, and as long as Germany is still held officially liable for their resumption at that time she can scarcely be considered a good risk for long-term financing.

Some observers remarked the coincidence of the report that the British Government is considering a 10-per cent revenue tariff on imports, with publication of the Wiggin report, hinting as it does that tariffs have put obstacles in the way of the movement of goods with which to settle the large payments demanded by creditor from debtor countries.

Bond Market Dull

The bond market turned dull today as prices declined irregularly.

Foreign bonds, with the exception of German issues, were generally unchanged or lower. German 7s of 1949 jumped about 1 point on a moderate turnover and the 5½s were firm. This strength followed the news of the report of the Wiggin committee recommending a revision in reparations payments.

Dull trading was even more apparent among the railroad issues, in which prices were generally lower. Loans of the United States Government were unusually dull at firm prices. Public utility loans were the most active of the domestic issues and they continued to waver narrowly without a definite trend.

Industrial bonds were quiet. Shell Union Oil 5s and Armour 4½s rose sharply. In most instances prices in this group held steady. Stock-privilege loans declined irregularly.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Aug. 18	Aug. 19
100	Am Pneu pf	5	5	5	
440	Am T&T	173½	171¾	173	172½
1000	Andes Pet	.11	.11	.11	.10
400	Bos El	94½	93¾	94	93¾
10	Bos El 2 pf	104	104	104	
85	B&M pr pf	99¾	99½	99½	99½
5	Bro Durrell	3	3	3	
282	Cal & Hec	6¾	6¼	6¼	
250	East SS pf	48	46	46	
88	East SS 1pf	101½	101½	101½	
80	E G&F pf	93	93½	93	93½
40	E G&F prpf	87½	87	87	87½
325	Edison Elec	260	260	260	261
38	First Nat S	61¼	60¼	61¼	60½
50	Gen Capital	31¾	31½	31¾	
30	Green T&D	2	2	2	
50	La Salle	65	65	65	
200	Loew's Theater	8½	8½	8½	8¼
130	Mass Util	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Mergenthal	78	76	76	
25	Nash	36¾	36¾	36¾	37½
220	Nat Ser	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
115	NE Tel	140	140	140	141
180	Nipissing	1	.75	.75	
45	Pac Mills	18¾	18¼	18½	18¾
150	Quincy Min	4¾	4½	4½	4½
400	Reece Fold	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Shawmut	13¾	13½	13¾	
140	Stone Web	39½	39	39	39½
50	Sull Mach	15½	15½	15½	15½
15	Swift & Co	26	26	26	25¾
50	Uni Found	4¼	4¼	4¼	5
42	Uni Shoe	54½	53¾	54½	53
55	Util Hyd	3¼	3	3¼	
30	War Bros	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¾
10	Warren (SD)	31½	31½	31½	30½

BONDS

$1000	Amoskeag 6s	76¾	76¾	76¾	

WEDNESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 18	Aug. 19
13¾	12¾		Abraham & Str	100	13	13			
35½	11½	1	Adams Express	100	14⅝	14½	14½	14½	
8	4½	.5	Adams Exp pf	10	8	8	8	8	
32¾	8¾	2	Adams Mills	1000	30¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	
109⅞	79¾	3	Air Reduction	400	87	86¾	86¾	86	
20¼	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	9500	17½	16¾	17¼	16¾	
12¾	4¼		Alleghany Corp	500	6¼	5¾	6	6¼	
39	15		Allegh pf ww XL	300	30	29	29¾	30	
182¾	102¾	6‡	Allied Chem	1300	115	113¼	114	113¾	
33	15½	2	Amerada	400	19½	19¼	19½	19	
58	35¾	2.40	Am Brake S&F	900	37¼	37¼	37½		
128⅝	85¼	9‡	Am Can	7900	94½	93¼	94¾	94¾	
48¾	38¼	.37	Am Chicle	300	44¾	44¼	44¾	44	
14½	5½		Am Com Alcohol	1300	9	8	9	8½	
33½	18½		Am European	400	20½	20½	20½	20½	
81⅝	21¼		Am & For Pow	7200	28½	28¾	29¼	28¾	
79½	46⅛		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	48½	48¼	49¼	49¾	
10⅝	6¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	7½	7½	7¾		
30	10½		Am Hide & L pf	100	26¼	26½	26½		
31⅝	18½	3	Am Ice	500	20	19½	19½	19¾	
26	9¼		Am International	700	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½	
1¼	½		Am La France	200	¾	¾	¾	¾	
30¾	13	1	Am Locomotive	100	18	18	18		
7	2		Am Mach & Met	100	4¼	4½	4½	4½	
23¾	8½		Am Metal	100	11¾	11¾	11¾		
30½	6		Am Nat Gas pf	10	10	10	10		
64½	30¾	1	Am Power & Lt	400	34¼	34	34¼	36	
102	88	6	Am Rad & St pf	100	88	88	88		
21½	11½	.60	Am Radiator	900	13½	13¾	13¾	13¾	
12¾	5		Am Republics	1200	8¾	7¾	8	7¾	
37¾	15½		Am Rolling Mill	900	22¾	22	23¼	21¾	
1¾	½		Am Ship & Com	300	¾	¾	¾	¾	
58½	34¾	2	Am Smelt & Ref	400	31¾	31	31¾	31½	
4½	⅝		Am Solvents & Co	6400	1½	⅝	1	1	
11½	2¼		Am Seivents pf	300	2¾	2¾	3¼	2¾	
31	11¼	1	Am Steel Fdries	200	18¼	15¼	15¼	15½	
60	42	.5	Am Sugar Ref	100	58½	55¼	56	56	
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	8400	173¾	171½	173¼	173	
80¾	40¾	3	Am Wat W&E	300	47¾	47	47½	47¾	
40	20¾		Am Woolen pf	200	38½	38½	38¼	38¾	
8¾	3¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	6½	5½	5¾	5¾	
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	1400	24⅞	24¾	24¾	25	
36¼	20	1	Anaconda Wire	100	20½	20½	20½		
18	8		Archer Daniels	100	10¼	10¼	10¼		
9	3½		Arnold Constable	100	6	6	6	6	
38¼	5¾		Asso Apparel Ind	400	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾	
29⅜	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	300	19½	19½	19¼	19½	
31	20	1.42	Asso Oil	110	23¾	23¾	23¾		
203⅜	132¾	10	Atchison T&SF	1100	139½	137¾	139¾	137	
23¾	11¼	1	Atl Refining	4800	17¾	17¼	17½	17	
295½	101½	4‡	Auburn Auto	1300	138½	134¾	138	137	
2½	1		Auto Sales	300	1½	1½	1½	1½	
6¼	3		Aviation Corp Del	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	
273¾	91¾		Baldwin Loco	300	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	
87½	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	2100	47¾	45¾	47	46¼	
80¼	44¾	4	Balt & Ohio pf	200	64¾	64	64	65	
66¾	47	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	49¾	49¾	49½		
14½	5¾		Barnsdall A	9200	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾	
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	100	60	60	60	60¼	
4½	1¾		Beldinb Hem	4200	6	5	5¼	5	
25½	14¾	1	Bendix Aviation	1700	21½	21¾	21½	21½	
46¼	31½	2	Best & Co	200	39¾	39½	39¾	39¾	
70¾	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	2600	40¾	39¾	40½	40½	
133⅞	96⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	100	103¾	103¾	103¾	103½	
29	16	1	Blaw Knox	400	17½	17¼	17¼		
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum&Br	5900	42	39½	40¾	41½	
76½	47	3‡	Borden	1900	59¾	59	59¼	59	
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	400	19¾	19½	19½	19½	
3¾	1¼		Botany Mills A pf	100	3	3	3		
22¾	8¼	1.43	Briggs Mfg	3900	14	13½	13¾	13¾	
5¼	2		Brockway	300	2	2	2	2	
26	10		Brockway pf	30	10	10	10		
69¾	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	800	59½	59	59½		
94¼	85¾	6	Brooklyn MT pf	100	91	91	91		
9½	3		Bruns Terminal	800	6	6	6	6½	
34⅝	12⅝		Bucyrus E cv pf	200	13¾	13½	13½		
13	7¼	1	Budd Wheel	200	8½	8⅜	8⅝	8½	
23	8½		Bullard	400	11	10¾	11	11¼	
20¾	9	1	Burroughs Add	600	12½	12¼	12¼	23½	
69¾	23⅜		Butterick	100	11⅝	11⅝	11¾		
			Byers	1200	32	31	31¾	31¾	
53	20½	2	Calif Packing	300	23½	23	23	23½	
43½	23½		Calumet & Ariz	400	38½	38	38	37	
11⅝	5		Calumet & Hecla	100	6¼	6¼	6¼		
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	600	35¾	35¼	35½	35¾	
45¾	21¾	1½	Canadian Pacific	2000	23¼	22¾	22¾	23	
102	96¾	5	Caro C&O st	40	97¾	98¾	97¾		
131½	51¼	6	Case Trhesh	28400	64½	62½	63¾	63½	
116	85	7	Case Thresh pf	10	88½	88½	88½		
52¼	21½	3	Caterpillar Trac	800	22¾	22	22¾	22½	
26	15		Cavanagh D pf	50	11¼	11¼	11¼	10½	
37¾	14		Celotex Co pf	10	20½	20½	20½		
25¾	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	100	21½	21½	21½	22	
30¾	14	1	Cerro de Pasco	400	18⅞	15¾	15¾	15¾	
7¼	2¼		Certain-Teed	100	5¼	5¼	5¼		
54¼	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	400	38¼	34¾	38¼	34¾	
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	1000	36½	35¾	36¾	35¾	
7¾	4		Chi & Gt West	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¼	
8¾	3½		Chi Mil & StP	100	4¾	4¾	4¾		
15¾	4		Chi Mil & StP pf	400	7¾	7¾	7¾		
15¼	6½		Chi Pneu Tool	200	8¼	8¼	8¼		
65½	22½	4	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	37	36¼	36⅝	37¾	
90	50	6	Chi R I & P 6%	100	59	59	59	60	
23	17	3	Chi Yellow Cab	10	18½	18½	18½		
20¾	14½		Childs Company	100	16	16	16	15¾	
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	21500	23½	22½	23⅜	23¼	
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	200	45	45	45	45	
104½	101¾	6	Colr-Palm-P pf	100	104	104	104	104	
17½	9		Collins & Aikman	700	12½	12¼	12½	12¾	
10¼	7¼		Colonial Bea Oil	700	8½	9	9¼	9	
45⅝	20⅝	2‡	Columbia Gas	800	30⅜	29¾	30	30	
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A	400	105½	105⅜	105½	105¼	
97¼	89¾	5	Columbia G pf B	100	90	90	90		
11⅛	6	.56	Col Graph cl	500	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
111⅝	55	5‡	Columbian Carb	400	72½	71	72½	72	
16⅜	6	.56	Columbia Graph	1100	8¼	8	8	8¼	
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit	400	16½	16½	16½	16¾	
35½	30⅝	3	Comm Cred A	800	34	34	34	34	
25½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	110	24¾	24½	24½	24¾	
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	24½	24½	24½	24½	
106	101¼	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	20	104¾	104⅝	104¾		
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	1500	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17¼	
12	6¾	.40	Commwlth & So	2100	8¾	8	8⅛	8¼	
100	90	6	Commwlth & S 6pf	100	97	97	97	98¾	
14	6⅞		Congoleum Nairn	900	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	
109⅝	82¼	4	Consol Gas	3000	94½	93¼	94½	94¼	
107	101½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106¼	
1¾	¼		Consol Textile	700	½	½	½	½	
30	9¼		Cont Baking A	500	13⅜	12¾	12⅞	13½	
3⅜	1¼		Cont Baking B	1100	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝	
62⅞	40¾	2½	Cont Can	900	48	47½	48	47½	
16⅞	8¼	1	Cont Dia Fibre	100	9	9	9	9	
4½	2¼		Cont Motors	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12	5		Cont Oil	16900	11½	10¾	10¾	10¾	
12	3½		Cont Shares	1000	3¾	3½	3½	3¾	
86⅝	55⅜	3‡	Corn Products	400	66	65½	66¼	65	
18	6¼		Coty	200	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7½	
18⅝	12¼		Crex Carpet	300	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅝	
8⅝	2¼		Cuba Co	400	3½	3¼	3¼		
2⅝	⅝		Cuban Cane Pr	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1½	⅛		Cuban Dom S	100	¼	¼	¼	¼	
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	100	40	40	40		
100	68	4	Curtis Publishing	100	68¼	68¼	68½	69	
5⅞	2½		Curtis-Wright	4700	3¼	3	3	3½	
8½	3		Curtis-Wright A	700	4¼	4½	4¼	4¾	
112	100	7	Cushman 7%	50	108½	108½	108½		
107	95	8	Cushman 8%	10	98	98	98	98	
32	19	1.40	Deere & Co pf	400	19¾	19¾	19¾		
157½	107½	9	Del & Hudson	200	113	113	113		
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	200	50	50	50		
23	14¾	1	Diamond Match	400	18⅞	18¾	18¾	18¾	
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	400	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	11¾	
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	23	23	23	23¼	
107	71	4‡	Du Pont de Nem	7000	87	85	85¾	86	
134	118¾	6	Du Pont deb	100	124¼	124¼	124½		
13¼	5½		Eastern Roll Mill	100	6	6	6		
185¾	118	5‡	Eastman Kodak	600	142	141¾	141¾	142¾	
21½	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	400	14	13¾	14	13¾	
69	35½		Eitington S pf	600	54¾	54¾	54¾	55¼	
74¾	34½	6	Elec Auto-Lite	1600	41¾	40½	41	41¼	
7¾	3		Electlnves wi	300	7½	7¼	7¾	7¼	
90¾	30½		Elec Pow & Lt	4000	40	38¾	39¾	39½	
108½	92⅝	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	101	101	101	100	
6	¾		Elk Horn Coal pf	10000	⅞	⅞	⅞		
44	30	3	Endicott Johnson	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	42¼	
39¾	19¼		Erie RR	400	19¼	18	19¼		
8⅝	4		Evans Auto Load	300	4	4	4		
27	15½		Fed Dept Stores	100	26	26	26		
30	11½	1.20	Fed Water Serv	100	14½	14¼	14½	14½	
66½	56¼	6	Firesone T&R pf	200	63¾	63	63¾		
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	61	60¾	61	60	
⅞	¾		Fisk Rubber	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3	1		Fisk Rub 1pf	100	1½	1½	1½		
3½	1½		Fisk R 1pf cv	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
19¾	8		Follansbee B	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
64½	20¼	2	Foster-Wheeler	300	25	24½	25	24¾	
32½	20¼	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	200	28¼	28	28¼	27½	
17½	4¾		Foundation	100	8¾	8⅞	8¾		
38¾	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A	1000	13¾	13⅜	13½	13¾	
43¼	22	3	Freeport Texas	200	26¾	26½	26¾	26¼	
60	42	5	Gamewell	130	45½	42½	42½	45	
73½	52¾	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	200	56¾	56¾	56¾	57	
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt	3400	23¾	23	23¼	22½	
25¾	17½	2	Gen Baking	100	20¾	20½	20½	21	
3¾	1		Gen Bronze	400	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾	
13	3¼		Gen Cable	100	11½	7½	7½		
25½	9		Gen Cable A	100	15	15	15		
84¾	36	1.80	Gen Electric	4100	41¼	40⅝	41	41¼	
12⅝	11½	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11½	11¼	11½	11¼	
56	42	3	Gen Foods	1400	51	50¼	50¾	50¼	
8½	4¼	.30	Gen Gas & EA	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
48	31½	3	Gen Motors	39500	37¼	36½	37¼	37	
103⅝	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	700	103	103	103	103	
31	18	2½	Gen Prnt Ink	10	19½	19½	19½		
23	8½		Gen Pub Service	100	12¾	12¾	13¼	13	
84½	40	5	Gen Ry Signal	200	48	46	46	48	
9½	2¾	6	Gen Rlty pf ww	1900	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾	
57¾	39	3	Gen Refractories	100	34	34	34	34	
11¾	1¾		Gen Theo Equip	1000	2½	2½	2½	2¾	
38¾	18¾		Gillette Saf Raz	3300	28½	28¼	28¾	28¾	
76⅞	62¾	5	Gillette S R pf	200	68	67¾	68	68	
19¼	7¾		Glidden	400	10¾	10¼	10¼	10½	
87	48	7	Glidden pf	310	68	67	68	70	
			Gobel (Adolf)	400	1¼	¾	¾	1⅛	
43¼	21	2½	Gold Dust	400	28½	28	28	27¾	
26½	8¼		Goodrich	200	13¾	13	13	13¾	
52¾	30⅝	2	Goodyear	200	41¾	40¾	40¾	41¼	
91	71	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	84½	84½	84½	84½	
70	50	7	Gotham S H pf	100	68½	68¼	68¼		
6½	2½		Graham Paige	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
23¾	10	1	Granby	500	12½	12	12		
23½	13	1‡	Grand-Sil Stores	300	18½	18	18½	18½	
18⅞	10⅝		Grand Union	500	17	16¾	16⅞	16¾	
46	36	3	Grand Un pf	200	44	44	44	43½	
39⅞	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	300	39¾	39½	39½	38¾	
19¾	8	3	Great Nor pf	300	38½	38½	38½	36	
23¾	17½	2	Great Nor Ore	1000	18¾	18¼	18¼	18½	
46½	30⅞	7	Great W Sug pf	50	86½	86	86½	86	
6¾	2⅝		Grigsby-Grunow	300	3¼	3¼	3½	3¾	
30½	26¾	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	27½	27½	27½		
9¾	3½		Hahn Dept Sto	1400	5½	5½	5½	5½	
19⅜	12	1.20	Hall Printing	100	14	14	14		
84	55	7	Hanna (M A) pf	30	85	85	85		
113½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	116½	116½	116½	118½	
103¾	63½	6	Hershey Choc	200	68¾	68¾	68¾	68	
37	26	2½	Holland Furnace	200	28½	28½	28½	28¾	
9¾	4¼		Houdaille Her B	400	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
98½	27		Houston Oil	3500	47½	45	46¾	46¾	
14½	6	3	Houston Oil new	3500	10	8½	9¾	8¾	
29½	13	2	Howe Sound	100	19	19	19		
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	400	13½	12¾	13¼	12¾	
13¾	8¾		Hupp Motors	500	7¼	7	7	7¼	
68	37¼	4	Ill Central	200	38	37½	38	37½	
24½	2		Indian Refining	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
88	31½	4	Indus Rayon	200	34	34¾	34	33½	
11⅜	3½		Inspiration Cop	100	6¾	6¾	6¾		
12⅜	9½		Insuranshare Del	400	11¼	10⅝	11¼	11	
21¾	13¾	.40	Insuranshare Md	400	15	14¾	15	14¾	
34	19½		Interborg Exp T	2500	21¾	20¾	21¼	21¼	
8¼	1¾		Int Agr Corp	100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
31½	16⅝		Int Agr Corp pf	100	17	17	17	17	
178¾	117	9‡	Int Business M	200	145	144¼	145	145	
43⅛	37¾	6	Int Cement	300	36½	35¾	36¾		
104	20		Int Combustion	100	24	23	23		
80⅛	36¾	2½	Int Harvester	500	37¾	36¾	37¼	37¼	
31	19¼	2	Int Hydroelec	200	23½	23¼	23½	24	
73¼	48¾	4	Int Match pf	200	48½	48¼	48½	48¾	
21	10		Int Mer Marine	100	10¾	10¾	10¾		
20⅛	16½	.40	Int Nickel	3400	13¾	13½	13½	13½	
43⅛	18½		Int Paper&Pow pf	300	30½	30	30½	30½	
94	46¼	3	Int Shoe	1200	49¾	48¾	49¾	49	
94	53	6	NY NH & H	200	57	57	57	56½	
119⅝	100⅛	7	NY NH & H pf	300	105	102	105		
13⅞	5¾		NY Ont & W	400	12	11¾	12	12	
118	111	7	NY Steam 7%	100	116	116	116		
107¾	100	6	NY Steam 6%	310	106⅛	106	106⅝	106⅛	
72	31	7	NY Ship pf	50	70	69½	69½		
29½	15⅝		Noranda M	400	19¼	19	19	19¼	
8¼	3¼		Norfolk & South	100	4	4	4		
217	139	10‡	Norfolk & West	200	168	164	164	161	
90¼	56¾	10a	North American	1600	68¼	67½	68	68¾	
87	59	3	North Amer pf	500	58¼	55½	58½	55½	
11	4⅝		No Am Aviation	800	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	
35⅝	16	2.56	No Der Lloyd	100	18	18	18		
60⅞	38½	5	Northern Pacific	900	33¾	33½	33½	33¼	
19½	7		Ohio Oil	27500	13¾	12¼	13½	12	
6½	3¾		Omnibus	100				4½	
75	35	8	Orphum Circ pf	5000	44	43

WOOL MARKET SLOWER AFTER BIG MOVEMENT

Prices Now Between 10 and 15 Per Cent Above Low Point

As was to be expected, the wool market has slowed up again, following two movements of major proportions in the last two months. During that time around 125,000,000 pounds of wool were sold in American markets.

Prices for wool in this market are higher by 10 to 15 per cent on the average for worsted wools than they were at the low point of the market. Some descriptions have shown an even greater advance, but woolen wools have shown comparatively little appreciation.

Attention is turning from domestic to foreign markets. In consequence of the extended period of comparative inactivity in the secondary markets of England and Continental Europe and partly also because of the decline in cotton, there has been a sentimental depreciation in wool. This drop has amounted to about ½d., both for merinos and crossbreds.

Advices from Australia indicate the new clip will be well grown and sound, with a rather coarser fiber than last year. This year's clip is expected to be a much more useful one.

Wool in China

China is reported preparing to establish its own wool manufacturing industry. It has been known for some time that there was a growing liking for wool goods in China. To a certain extent, especially among the wealthier classes, it has been displacing silk.

Most of the wool goods consumed in China have come from Japan, whose low priced labor and transportation costs have made her the outstanding competitor in this near-by market. According to a report to the annual Australian Graziers' Conference, inquiries from China regarding machinery and wool have been proceeding for some time.

The opening of the new lightweight season with showings of tropical worsteds has indicated the keenness of competition for business among wool manufacturers in the United States. Prices are 10 to 15 per cent under the prices named a year ago. The necessity for volume business on the part of the larger mills is the driving force which keeps prices down. It is believed there is some margin of profit to the mills, however, in the goods now being turned out in such large volume.

Worsted Wools Lead

Sales during the last week have been chiefly of worsted wools and for the most part on the ordinary topmaking fine and fine medium qualities, especially for wools costing rather under 55 cents, clean basis. This would include the poorer Utah and Nevada types and the better classes of New Mexican and Colorado wools. There have been some Northern and Middle County Californias sold, also, in the clean range of 50 to 53 cents.

There has been a demand for worsted wools of all grades, with three-eighths and low quarter combings in lightest supply and firmest in price. Other descriptions are very steady on the basis of prices prevailing a week ago. Woolen wools of all qualities are steady and without material price change for the week.

There is said to be rather better interest in these wools being shown in certain directions but more especially for the lower quality wools which can be bought at a price sufficiently attractive to produce a low-priced overcoating. The price factor appears still a very strong one in the merchandising of cloth and clothing.

Mohair continues rather dull, with occasional sales of fine kid specialties to blend in woolen and worsted fabrics for soft, lustrous effects, mostly at around 65 to 70 cents for the best lots.

DIVIDENDS

American Telephone & Telegraph Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Underwriting & Participations, Incorporated, declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the class A common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15, placing the issue on a $2 annual basis compared with $3 previously, instead of the regular quarterly dividend as was announced yesterday.

W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company declared an extra dividend of 50 cents on the common in addition to the regular semi-annual of $1, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Crane Company declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1. In June 25 cents was paid and in March 31¼ cents, previous to which 43¾ cents was paid quarterly. The company also declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Lehigh Portland Cement Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Viking Pump Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the preferred, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 63½ cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 8.

National Transit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stoc. of record Aug. 31.

Puget Sound Power & Light Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the preferred, and $1.25 on the prior preferred, both payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 21

Raybestos-Manhattan Inc. declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, placing the stock on $1.60 annual basis compared with $2.60 previously. The dividend is payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Pet Milk declared the regular quarterly dividend of 31.75 on the preferred payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

William Filene's Sons Co. declared an initial dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 21; also the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.62½, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 21.

SCHENECTADY RAILWAY EARNINGS

The statement of the receivers of Schenectady Railway for the first six months of the calendar year 1931, as compared with the like period in 1930, shows a decline in railway gross to $363,671 from $710,679, a reduction of $306,408, or 56.8 per cent. While a large proportion of the reduction in gross was due to a decline in riding, another contributing factor was the discontinuance of railway operations on certain routes upon which buses were substituted.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—Gross earnings of Canadian National Railways for the week ended Aug. 7, 1931, were $2,397,132, as compared with $4,343,810 for like period of 1930, a decrease of $1945,778.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	45	45
Albany PWP 6s '48	62	62
Albany Sus 1½s	90¾	90¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	63½	63½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	57	55¼
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	98¼	98¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	103	103
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	99¾	99¾
Amer & Foreign Pr 5s 2030	72	71¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	97½	96½
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	71	71
Amer Inter 5½s '49	83½	83½
Amer. Metals Co 5½s '34	74¼	74
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	19	18¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103	102½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	104½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	138½	138
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107½	107¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109¼	109
Amer T&T 5s '65	109¾	109
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110¾	110¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103¼	103¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	104	103¼
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	49	49
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	90¼	90¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	77¾	78¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	68¼	68
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	95	95
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99½	99½
Atch T&SF 4s reg	98¾	98¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	113¼	113
Atlanta & Birm 4s '33	42	42
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	101	101
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	95½	95¼
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	101	101
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	54	54
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101½	101½
Balt & Ohio 5s PLEWV div '41	92¼	92¼
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '50	83½	83
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	97½	96¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	78¼	78
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	89	88¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct $wn div '50	99	98¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	103	103
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	89	89
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	102	101¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 G	113½	113½
Ben Ind Loan 6s	97¼	97¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104	104
Boston & Maine 5s '67	93¼	92
Boston & Maine 4½s	88¾	88
Bklyn City 1st	77½	77½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	98	98
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101½	100¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	105¾	105¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	106¾	106¾
Buff R&P 4½s '57	73	72½
B'way&S Ave RR con	6	6
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	102¾	102¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	101	101
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	106	106
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	106½	106¼
Can North 4½s '35	101¾	101¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	118¾	118½
Can North deb 7s '40	112¾	112¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	83½	83½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98	97
Can Pacific 4½s '60	97¼	96¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	103½	103½
Can Pacific 5s '54	102	101¾
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	42	42
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108¾	108¾
Cen New England 4s '61	83	83
Cen Pacific 5s '60	97½	96¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	58	58
Ches Corp 5s '47	94	93¾
Ches & O 4½s B	97½	97½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49 ct	68	68
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	98	98
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	102½	102
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	27	25½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	64	64
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	73	73
Chicago M&StP gen 4½s	24¼	24½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	19	19
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	48¼	47
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	75	75
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	60¾	59½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	107¾	107¾
Chicago & 61½s '30	104¼	103¾
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	86½	86
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	86¼	84
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	70¾	69¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	62¼	61
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	106½	106¼
Chicago Un Sta 5s '64	106	105¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	116	116
Chicago & W Indian 5½s '62	104	104
Childs Co 5s '43	68½	68½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97¾	97¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	92¾	92¾
Cleve Moh Val 5s	101	101
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	103	103
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106¼	106¼
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	98	97½
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	98½	98
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¼	99
Columbia Gas Co 5s '52	99	99
Com Ax Baraque 7½s '37	39	39
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	99¾	99¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97¾	97½
Con Gas 4½s	103¾	103½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	35¼	35¼
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	103½	103½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107¾	107¾
Conn Ry & Lt 4½s sta	102½	102½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	29¼	29¼
Container Corp 6s '46	95	95
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	94¾	94
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	94½	90
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	7¼	7¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	55	55
Cuba Rr rfg 7½s '36	68¼	68¼
Cuban Dom 7½s ct sta	7¾	7¾
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww ct	7½	7½
Cuban Dom 7½s sta ww	8	8
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105¾	105¾
Del Pow & Lt 5½s '71 wi	101	100½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	91¼	91½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	50	49¼
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	60	60
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104½	104½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102½	102½
Detroit Sd 5s '49	108¼	107¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	108	108
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	103	103
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93½	92¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	105	105
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	25½	25
Edison E I of Brooklyn 4s	103½	103½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	67½	66
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	67½	66
Erie RR gen 4s '96	87¾	87¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	69½	69
Erie RR gen lien	71¼	71
Erie RR gen 5s '75	69	69
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	101	101
Fla East Coast 5s '74	18½	18½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	26¼	26¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	98	98
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91¼	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107¾	107¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	113¾	113¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	89½	89½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	100	97¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	105½	104¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s	50¼	50¼
Hack'sack Wat Co 4s	95½	95¾
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	10	10
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	100¼	100%
Houston Oil 5½s '40	89½	88
Hudson Coal 5s '62	58¾	58%
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '67	73	73
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	95½	95½
Humble Oil 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107¾	107½
Ill Central 3½s Lou div '55	82½	82½
Ill Central 4s/5s '66	62½	62½
Ill Central 5s '52	63¼	63¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63 A	71	71
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94¾	94¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94¾	94¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	83½	83½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	81	79
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	73	73
Inter Rap Tran 5t sta '66	69¼	68
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	52	52
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89	89
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	84	84
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	65	65
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	81½	81½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	52½	52½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	76¾	76¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	89	88
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	84	83¾
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	2½	2½
Kanawha & Mich 4s '90	88	88
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	70½	70½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	83	83
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97	97
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	99½	99¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103	103
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	103½	101½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	81½	81½
L'Autaro 6s '54	27¾	27
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	81	80
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	100	99¾
Lew's Inc 6s '41	98¾	98¾
Long Island rfg 4s '49	90½	90½
Long Island 5s & 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	45	45
Marion Steam S 6s	40	40
Meade 6s '45 ww	68	68
Metro Edison 4½s '68	101¾	101¾
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	105¾	105¾
Metro Water 5½s '50	53	53
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103¾	103¾
Mill El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103¾	103¾
Mill & Nor con 4½s '34	96	96
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	68	68
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	93	93
Mnt StP & SSM 5½s '49	99¾	99¾
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	84¾	84¾
Mo Pac 1l Ext	95½	95½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	55¾	54
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	78	78
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	76¾	76
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	76¾	76
Mo Pac 5s L '81	76¾	75½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	86	84¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	96	95
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	63¼	63¼
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	94	94
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '49	101¾	101¾
Nat Steel 5s	91¾	91
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57 A	3¼	3¼
Newberry 5½s	94	94
New Eng Ry con 5s '45	101	101
Newpt Cin Bge 4½s	100	100
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93½	93½
N O Pub Ser 5s B	93¾	93¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	62	62
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	87¾	87¾
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	89¼	89¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	81¾	81
NYC&HR rfg 4½s '72	81½	80¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	100¼	100
NYC¼HR cv 6s '35	107	107
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	86¼	86¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	86¼	86¼
NY Chi ¾ StL 6s A '32	77	77
NY Dock Co 5s '50	57	56
NY Edison 5s '44	107¼	106½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	116	115¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	101¾	101¼
NY GELH&P 5s '48	111¾	111¼
NY NH&H 6s deb 4s '56	83¾	83¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	59	58
NY NH&H cll 6s '40	105½	105½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	111	111
NY Railway inc 6s '65	3¾	3¾
NY State Highway 4½s of	5¼	5¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	109½	109½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	108¼	108
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105¾	105¾
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	78¾	78½
Niag Share 5½s '50	93¾	93¾
Nort & W PC&C 4s '41	98¾	98¾
North Am Co 5s '61	101¾	101¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '60	101¾	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	104¾	104¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	108	108
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	63¾	63¼
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	89¾	89¾
Nor Pacific 4½s & 2047	88	88
Nor Pacific 6s D 2047	101¾	100¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	105½	105¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111	111
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	106½	106¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	83	82¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105¾	105¾
Pac Tel ⅛ Tel 1st 5s '37	106¾	106¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s 51	103¼	103
Penn Railroad 4s '52	93	93
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	89¾	89½
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	99¼	98¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	98¼	98¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½½s '65	98¾	98¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	93¼	92¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	101¾	101
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	104	104
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	107¼	106
Penn Pow 4½s	99¾	99¾
Pere Marquette 4s '56	68	67½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	81¾	81¾
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	71½	71½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	84¼	83
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103¾	103¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98½	98¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	79½	79½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	62¾	62¾
Phila Balt Wash 5s	109¼	109¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	96	96
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	87¼	87½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	106½	106
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	65	64¾
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	84	84
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	105	105
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	105	105
Pub Svc E&G 4s	99¼	99
Pure Oil 5½s '40	86	85
Read rfg 4½s '97 B	99¼	98¾
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	95¼	95
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	74	74
Republic IS rfg 5½s '53	78¾	78½
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	71	69½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	28	27½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	80	80
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	95½	95½
St Joseph Lead 5½s	94¼	94
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	58¾	58½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	63¾	63¾
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	61¾	61¾
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	51	51
StP MM 4½s '33	101¾	101¾
StP MM con& 6s '33	103½	103½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	111¾	111¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	63½	63½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	12	10½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	71	71
Shell Pipe 5s '52	87	86¾
Shell Union 5s '47	72	70¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	72½	71½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	105½	105¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	60¼	60¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92	92
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	95¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	102½	102½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	62	61
Smith A O 6½s '33	102½	102½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	97	97
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	92¾	92¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69	89	89
Southern Pacific 4½s '49 ww	87½	86
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	85	84½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	96	95½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	65¾	64
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	89¼	97¾
Southern Ry 5s disc '51	91¾	91¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107¼	107
Spokane I R 5s '55	42	42
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	105½	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	100¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	47	47
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	3¼	3
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	87	87
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¾	106¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	95½	95½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	81	81
Third Ave adj 5s '60	39¾	39¾
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	39¼	39¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	93	93
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	95¾	95½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	68¾	68½
Utah L& Trac 6s '44	104	104
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	104	103¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	67¼	67
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	72½	71½
Vanadium 5s	81	80
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	30	29
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	91	90
Virginia Ry 5s '66	102	102
Wabash RR 4½s '78	54	53
Wabash RR 'e B '76	57¾	55
Wabash RR 5½s '75	67	67
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	56¾	55
Washington Ter 3½s '48	91	91
Warren Bros 5s	94	94
Western Maryland 4s '52	74	71¼
Western Pacific 5s A '46	67	66
Western Union 5s '51	103¾	103¼
Western Union 6½s '36	111	110½
Western Union 5s '60	103¾	103¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	80	80
White Sew Mach 6s '40	30	32
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	6	6
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	49	48½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	94	93½
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	83½	82
Youngstown Shee & T 7s A	97½	97½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	97¼	97

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Aug18	Aug18
3½s '47	102.13	102.10	102.10	102.13
1st 4¼s '47	103.31	104.26	104.26	103.2

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	54¾	54
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	80	80
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	34½	34
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	34¼	34¼
Antioquia 7s B '45	33¾	33¾
Antioquia 7s C '45	33¼	33¼
Antioquia 7s D '45	33¼	33
Antioquia III 7s '57	34¼	34¼
Antwerp 5s '58	100¾	100
Argentine Gov 5s '45	73	73
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	63	63
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	71	69
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	70½	69
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	72¼	70
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	70	70
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	70	70
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	71	69½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	71	69
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	72¼	69
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	71	70
Australia, 5s '55	65½	65
Australia, 5s '57	64¾	64½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	104¾	104
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105½	103¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94¾	94¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¾	101¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106½	106½
Belgium (King) 7s '35	109¾	109¾
Belgium (King) 7s '58	106½	106¼
Bergen 5s '60	97¼	97¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	60	60
Berlin Elec 6s '55	51¼	50½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	15	14¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	15	15
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	21	21
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	47½	47
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	46½	46½
Bremen 7s '35	75	73½
Brisbane 5s '57	49¾	48
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '51	47¾	47
Bulgaria 7½s '68	60¼	60¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	50¼	47¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103	102¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95¾	95¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	107	107
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	26¼	26¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	27	27
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	34½	34½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	26	26
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	28¾	28
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	29	29
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	29¼	29¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	28	28
Chile (Rep) 8s '42	28	28
Chilean Loan 7s '60	30	30
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	30¾	30¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	57½	57½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	47	47
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	47	47
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	42	42
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	46½	46½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	49	47
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	47½	47½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100	100
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	101¼	101¼
Cuba (F 6s ('04) '44	85	85
Cuba (Rep 5s ('14) '49	88	88
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	88½	87½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '49	87	87
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '39	43½	43
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	96	96
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¾	100¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	108¾	108¾
Deutsche Bk 6s stfe '32	88¼	88
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	87½	87½
Dresden 7s '45	68	68
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	102¾	102¾
Dutch El 4s '62	102	101¾
Finland 6½s '45	71½	71½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	77	77
Frankfurter Gas 7½s '43	121¾	121¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	113½	113
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¼	125¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	72½	68½
German 7s '49	89½	89
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	64	63¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	53½	53
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	53½	53½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '53 rcts	49	48¾
Germ Con Elec 7s '45	81	81
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	82½	81½
Germ Gov 5½s '65	84¼	84½
Greek 7s '64	97¼	97¼
Hungary (Kingd) 7½s A 44	82½	82½
Hungary Mun 7½s '46	90	90
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	89¾	89¾

Low Retail Prices Stimulating Trade

THAT low prices to the ultimate consumer may be depended upon to stimulate trade is indicated in reports from the chain store and shoe industries.

Even in the face of lower prices it is stated that grocery companies are handling the largest volume of business in their history. The shoe industry also is flourishing, reports show, as a result of low prices on shoes.

One feature of the situation that strengthens confidence considerably is the fact that commodity prices are so low that the possibilities of losses from inventory depreciation have been reduced to a minimum.

	High	Low
Irish Free State 5s '60	101¼	101½
Italy (King) 7s '51	100	99¾
Jap (

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

VINES DEFEATS F. X. SHIELDS

Californian Displays Brilliant Tennis in Newport Casino Singles

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., 19-year-old California tennis star, today gained the semifinal round of the Newport Casino tournament by defeating Francis X. Shields of New York, second ranking player and Davis Cup star, with his amazing stroke repertory for a 3—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—0 victory.

The youngster, who has chopped down most of the nation's outstanding stars this season, had trouble handling Shield's terrific service in the opening set. The Davis Cup player opened by dropping the first service game, but during the remainder of the first set Vines was completely baffled by his high-bounding offerings, smashing them into the net or driving over the baseline.

Vines, however, quickly mastered Shields's service and pulled up even in the second set with a long series of terrific forehand shots that forced Shields to run all over the court. Shields was able to get his racquet on a few of them, and these placements broke his service.

Vines raised his game to supreme heights in the third set and his perfect forehand strokes amazed the tennis-wise gallery. He slashed at Shields's feet, trapped him almost at will and then when Shields tried to upset him by rushing to the net, coolly pased him with vicious slices to the corners.

Shields made a pitiful effort in the fourth set. Several times he put on a brilliant streak, only to have the masterly Californian pull up to deuce with his deadly forehanders and then take the games with a pair of wonderfully controlled drives that caught Shields flatfooted.

John W. Van Ryn, another member of the United States Davis Cup forces, lost the first two sets to Bryan M. Grant before he steadied down to eliminate that unseeded Atlanta player, 8—10, 0—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2, for a semifinal match against Vines in the lower half of the draw.

The doubles play started so late yesterday that several of the 32 teams were unable to play their opening matches. With only four singles on the card today, the way was open to reduce the doubles field to the quarter-finals stage.

In addition to Clifford B. Sutter of New Orleans, Wilmer L. Allison, former Davis Cup player, was a domestic star who met with an upset yesterday. G. Patrick Hughes of England also accompanied Sutter and Allison into the discard. Allison's defeat was due to the spotty plays he has exhibited most of the season. He had a commanding lead on Frederick J. Perry and needed another set to eliminate the Britisher when he fell to pieces.

NEWPORT INVITATION MEN'S SINGLES

Third Round

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 7—5, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Frederick J. Perry, England, defeated Wilmer L. Allison, Dallas, Texas, 4—6, 6—0, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Bruce P. Barnes, Austin, Texas, 6—3, 6—4, 1—6, 4—6, 6—3.

Bryan M. Grant, Atlanta, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, N. J., 6—3, 6—4, 7—5.

John H. Doeg, Newark, defeated Edward W. Burns, New York, 7—5, 8—6, 6—4.

George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, Austin Texas, 6—3, 6—4, 8—10, 8—6.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated G. P. Hughes, England, 6—2, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Clayton Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., 6—3, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Fourth Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, defeated Francis X. Shields, New York, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—0.

John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Bryan M. Grant, Atlanta, 8—10, 0—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin defeated Kane Walker and G. Huntington, Hartford, 6—0, 6—2.

Bryan M. Grant and Herbert L. Bowman defeated J. J. Wilkinson and Albert Norris, 6—1, 6—2.

Francis X. Shields and Sidney B. Wood Jr. defeated Richard H. Murphy and Norcuss Tilney, 6—4, 7—5.

James Van Alen and Arnold W. Jones defeated Karl Kamrath and Clayton E. Burwell, 3—6, 7—5, 9—7.

J. Gilbert Hall and Edward W. Feibleman defeated Edward Herndon and Thomas Matthews, 6—3, 6—2.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr. and Edward Jacobs defeated Elliot and Louis Hobbs, Newport, 6—1, 6—1.

Keith Werner and Eugene McCauliff defeated David N. Jones and Edward Yeomans, 3—6, 7—5, 9—7.

John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison defeated B. C. Law and John F. W. Whitbeck, 10—8, 6—4.

Wallace Scott and Lloyd Nordstrom defeated Frank Parker and Jack McLean, 6—2, 6—3.

John Tidball and Lester R. Stoeffen defeated W. C. Thompson and J. H. Canfield, 6—3, 6—1.

T. R. Pell and Robert LeRoy defeated Fred C. Baggs and L. W. Tiers, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Lucien Lacoste and Charles M. Greene defeated William Caswell and Armand L. Bruneau, 18—16, 6—3.

NATIONAL SWIM MEETS TOO LONG

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 19—"Shorten the National A. A. U. swimming championship programs from four days to three." This proposal is advocated by Mr. F. W. Blankley, chairman of the A. A. U. swimming committee, in a letter sent to members of the committee and the secretaries of district associations.

According to Chairman Blankley the question of shortening the meet is constantly raised by the organizations which stage it.

"Stretching eight swimming events and two diving events," said Mr. Blankley, "over a period of four days now seems unnecessary to many, involving not only expense but also difficulty in holding the interest of the public for that length of time.

"Our present program provides for only two swimming championship events a day."

This four-day program was made up when waterpolo was part of the group championships and consideration was shown to the contestant who participated in both swimming races and waterpolo games.

"Now that the waterpolo is a separate event," said Mr. Blankley, "the problem of not overtaxing the waterpolo players no longer exists. A four-day program shows special consideration to the exceptional all-around swimmer, enabling him or her to win as many championships as possible, or to win points for the individual point trophy, or to win many points for his or her team for the team title."

Whether the latter is a laudable purpose or not Mr. Blankley leaves an open question, and asks the expression of opinion from his committee men and the district secretaries.

Change in Scoring The Point After

By the Associated Press

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 19

CHUCK COLLINS, University of North Carolina football coach, is sponsoring a new scoring system which would give a team a chance to add two points instead of only one after a touchdown.

He would place the ball on the 10-yard line and give the team scoring the touchdown four downs. A kicked goal would count one point, but if the team scored by a pass or run it would receive two points.

England and New Zealand in Draw

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng., Aug. 19—There was cricket just for cricket's sake at old Trafford Ground, here, yesterday, when the third and last test match of the present series between England and New Zealand was left drawn after 3¼ hours' play with the scoreboard reading, "England 224 for 3 wickets." By the time the game did commence—in the afternoon of the third day—it really didn't matter who batted, because a definite result was utterly out of the question, and T. C. Lowry, the New Zealand skipper, who won the toss, decided to let England make use of the soft wicket that played easily after many hours of heavy rain. So thousands of spectators had the reward for their patience and the giants of English cricket had some bright batting practice against good bowling on a keen field.

Great local interest centered in the first appearance of Edward Paynter, one of the mainstays of the Lancashire County team, in a test match; but he made an inauspicious début — was brilliantly caught at wicket by James off Cromb's bowling for three runs—and the big feature of the subsequent proceedings was a century by Herbert Sutcliffe. The bronzed Yorkshireman scored rather slowly at first, then speeded up and at the close had 109 to his credit. Steadiness is normally the keynote of Sutcliffe's play, but yesterday he brought off some hearty clouts, one of which sailed among the crowd for 6, while two sailed straight into the hands of a fieldsman near the boundary. Neither of these two "chances" was accepted, however, and Sutcliffe went merrily on.

K. S. Duleepsinhji, the famous Indian star who is captain of Sussex County, gave a delightful exhibition of wristy batsmanship while scoring 63. He kept the ball down "on the carpet," according to the book, and would have secured many more runs if the outfield hadn't been so slow after its three-day immersion.

Sutcliffe and Duleepsinhji are racing hard for the honor of being the first man to reach 3000 runs this season, and scoring most centuries in first-class play. When both seemed well set yesterday, the fans began to speculate which would be first to enter three figures in this game. The lithe Indian reached the half-century first, but Sutcliffe drew level with him at 63. Then Duleepsinhji lifted the ball in the air for the first time, and C. F. W. Allcott jumped high to make a magnificent one-handed catch. The crowd, anxious to see the New Zealand batsmen in action, even if only for a short time and for no particular purpose, "barracked" the English captain mildly now and then, but D. R. Jardine refused to have his policy dictated by public clamor and the batsmen pursued the even tenor of their way until the close. The summary:

ENGLAND—First Innings

Herbert Sutcliffe (not out)	109
Edward Paynter, c James; b Cromb	3
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c Allcott; b Vivian	63
W. R. Hammond, c Cromb; b Vivian	16
D. R. Jardine (captain) (not out)	28
Extras	5
Total for three wickets	224

I. A. R. Peebles, F. R. Brown, G. O. Allen, G. C. Ames, Harold Larwood and Hedley Verity did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Matheson	12	1	40	0
Cromb	16	6	33	1
Allcott	27	6	75	0
Vivian	14	1	54	2
Blunt	1	0	12	0
Lowry	1	0	5	0

NEW ZEALAND TEAM

T. C. Lowry (captain), C. S. Dempster, C. F. W. Allcott, J. E. Mills, G. L. Weir, K. C. James, M. L. Page, I. R. Cromb, R. C. Blunt, H. C. Vivian, A. M. Matheson.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	76	48	.613
Indianapolis	66	56	.539
Louisville	63	62	.504
Kansas City	63	62	.504
Milwaukee	60	62	.492
Columbus	60	64	.484
Minneapolis	58	68	.460
Toledo	53	74	.417

RESULTS AUG. 18

Toledo 7, Kansas City 5.
Milwaukee 8, Columbus 2.
Minneapolis 10, Louisville 8.
Minneapolis 17, Louisville 4.
St. Paul 14, Indianapolis 7.

TIGERS PURCHASE RICHARDSON

TORONTO, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Toronto Baseball Club of the International League yesterday announced the sale of Nolan Richardson, third baseman, to the Detroit Tigers. Richardson, who has been with the Maple Leafs for two years, is rated as one of the best third basemen in the league and is hitting .324. He is the second Toronto infielder to leave the club in recent weeks, Billy Rogell also having been sold to the Tigers.

SARAH PALFREY CAUSES UPSET

Defeats Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn —Other Surprises on Second Day of Women's Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Sarah H. Palfrey was the heroine of the leading upset in the second day of the United States women's tennis championship at the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills yesterday. The Brookline girl, who graduated this year into the senior class after having won the national girls' championship for the past three years, eliminated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, the sixth-seeded player, who ranks seventh on the National list, after a closely fought battle, in which the former Californian was within two points of victory in straight sets.

Miss Palfrey has not been playing her best this season, and her record was not as good as that of Mrs. Van Ryn. Except for a brief period in the middle of the first set, when her forehand shots showed the wildness that marred her play the day before, she was at top form all the way, and after settling into her stride in the middle of the second set, held her own on service and ran out the match with ease, by a score of 1—6, 8—6, 6—1.

Her sister, Mianne Palfrey, came within a narrow margin of scoring an even greater surprise, when she was within two points of defeating Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, captain of the British Wightman Cup team. Though she led at 5—3 in the deciding set and was at 30-all in the next game, a brilliant placement by the English star halted the upset, and Mrs. Shepherd-Barron, a few games later, overtook and ran out the set and match in four-straight games, at 1—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Miss Morrill Retires

Another seeded played to depart was Marjorie A. Morrill, who retired after sharing two sets with Alice C. Francis. But after further attention, she resumed play in the doubles, and with Mrs. John B. Jessup as her partner, displayed her best play in winning her first-round match from a local pair, Mrs. Fred M. Letson and Mrs. C. E. Muehl, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. met with more opposition than she expected from Mary Greef of Kansas City, who held the former champion to 6—2, 6—3, in a match that ran close to three quarters of an hour. Betty Nuthall, the English player, who now possesses the title, was also given considerable of a battle by her opponent, Clara Greenspan, who held the English girl well until she led at 4—3 in the first set. Then Miss Nuthall exerted her full power, and ran out the match with nine-straight games, 6—4, 6—0.

One of the seeded teams in the doubles, Virginia E. Hilleary and Dorothy B. Andrus, were eliminated in the first round of play, when Penelope W. Anderson and Virginia B. Rice defeated them in the final match of the day, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, after a hard struggle, in which the losers drew up from 0—5, to within a point of 5-all, only to lose the next three points and the game and match.

International Day

This will be international day, with the seven members of the British group encountering five of those seeded on the American list, as well as two who have worked their way over the selected Americans to the positions. The only all-American match will bring Miss Jacobs against Miss Hilleary, with Sarah H. Palfrey and Miss Francis, the two nonseeded Americans, on the list. Mrs. Moody will encounter Joan C. Ridley and Miss Nuthall will have Josephine N. Cruickshank for her opponent. The stadium matches will also include Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, ranked first last year, against Mrs. J. D. Pittman, Miss Jacobs and Miss Hilleary, Phyllis E. Mudford and Miss Palfrey and Mrs. Jessup against Mrs. Shepherd-Barron.

The first round of the doubles was completed yesterday, without other upsets, and the second round will be played this afternoon, following the singles. The summaries:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., San Francisco, defeated Mary Greef, Kansas City, 6—2, 6—3.

Joan C. Ridley, England, defeated Ruby Bishop, Pasadena, Calif., 6—2, 4—6, 6—0.

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., defeated Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., 6—4, 6—3.

Dorothy Round, England, defeated Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. L. A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Norma Taubele, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Mrs. J. P. Pittman, England, defeated Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 6—3, 6—2.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 1—6, 8—6, 6—1.

Phyllis E. Mudford, England, defeated Cecelia Riegal, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—1.

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—0, 6—2.

Virginia E. Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Carolyn S. Hirsch, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., 3—6, 7—5, default.

Mrs. E. Fearnley-Whittingstall, England, defeated Eleanor B. Cottman, Baltimore, Md., 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Miss Margaret Carspecken, Morgantown, W. Va., 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, England, defeated Misanne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 1—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y., 6—4, 6—2.

Betty Nuthall, England, defeated Miss Clara Greenspan, New York, 6—4, 6—0.

DOUBLES—First Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank and Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn defeated Mrs. J. V. Cremonin and Olga Kallos, Norwalk, Conn., 6—1, 6—1.

Margaret Blake, Brookline, Mass., and Mrs. Anna H. Hubbard, Lancaster, Mass., defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, and Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr., Brookline, Mass., 8—7, 6—4.

Sarah H. and Mianne Palfrey defeated Mrs. A. J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., and Mrs. R. H. Morris, Cohasset, Mass., 6—1, 6—1.

Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., and Katherine Kinthrop, Hamilton, Mass., defeated Gertrude Dwyer and Mary Cutter, Winchester, Mass., 7—5, 6—2, 7—5.

Penelope W. Anderson and Virginia B. Rice defeated Virginia E. Hilleary and Dorothy B. Andrus, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Norma Taubele and Carolyn Roberts defeated Mae Csurvorst, Wichita, Kan., and Charlotte L. Miller, Berkeley, Calif., 6—4, 6—4.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., and Edith Sigourney, Nahant, Mass., defeated Gracyn Wheeler and Ruby Bishop, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Mrs. E. Fearnley-Whittingstall and Betty Nuthall, England, defeated Mrs. W. M. Sheddon, Chestnut Hill, Mass., and Dorrance H. Chase, Boston, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. L. A. Harper and Baroness O. G. Levi, Rome, Italy, defeated Eleanor B. Cottman, Baltimore, Md., and Margaret Carspecken, Morgantown, W. Va., 6—3, 6—4.

Charlotte L. Miller and Mary Greef defeated Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Clara L. Zinke, 6—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Dorothy Round, England, and Helen M. Jacobs, defeated Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, and Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, Calif., 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. J. P. Pittman and Joan C. Ridley defeated Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., and Mrs. W. M. Endicott, Pride's Crossing, Mass., 6—3, 6—2.

Marjorie A. Morrill and Mrs. J. B. Jessup defeated Mrs. C. E. Muehl and Mrs. F. M. Letson, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Alice C. Francis and Anne Page, Wayne, Penna., defeated Mrs. Elizabeth P. Rebold and Mrs. Harrison Smith, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—0.

Florence Le Boutillier, Westbury, and Barbara Stoddard, New York, defeated Miss Grace Surber and Mrs. Dorothy Paton, 6—4, 6—3.

Lively Lady Wins The Puritan Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 19—After a three days' visit to Massachusetts Bay, the New York Yacht Club fleet headed back for Newport today, with a racing run across to the Cape Cod canal and a proposed anchorage for the night at the head of Buzzard's Bay. The yachts will probably reach Newport tomorrow afternoon.

The yachtsmen left Marblehead with regret, for they had enjoyed some fine racing off the old port, especially in the annual regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club yesterday, in which there were 46 starters in 10 classes. Lively Lady, one of the smallest in the fleet, won the much desired Puritan Cup on her time allowance, which from Vanitie, the scratch boat, was something over an hour. Lively Lady is a Q class yacht owned by Malcolm W. Greenough of Boston and sailed yesterday by C. Raymond Hunt of Duxbury, skipper of Gypsy in the Seawanhaka Cup races two years ago. Mrs. Greenough was one of the crew.

Thisbe Under Charter

Van S. Merle-Smith's Thisbe defeated Lively Lady by 4m. 21s., but was not allowed to take the cup as she was under charter, although Mr. Merle-Smith, who hails from Oyster Bay, is a member of the local club.

The schooner Daiquiri, owned and sailed by Isaac R. Edmands of Marblehead, won the Cleopatra's Barge Cup for two stickers.

Another interesting feature was the victory, the first of the season, of E. Walter Clark's old cup defender Resolute of Philadelphia, sailed by his son Sidney Clark, over her class rivals Weetamoe and Vanitie.

The race was sailed over a 22-mile triangular course in a light southerly breeze, which freshened late in the day and brought up the stern boats at such a lively pace, that a dozen of them were placed first in the long list for the Puritan Cup, offered for yachts of the club, sloops and schooners sailing on their ratings.

Resolute won the struggle for position at the start, but taking a long board off shore came to the first turn at the Boston lightship with a lead of two minutes over Weetamoe, which was half a minute ahead of Vanitie. This first leg was a 10-mile beat.

Resolute Takes Lead

On squaring away for the second mark, a five-mile run to the Graves whistler, Vanitie tacked to leeward, and had a lead of more than a minute at the turn, with Weetamoe a few seconds ahead of Resolute.

In the seven-mile reach to the finish, Vanitie and Weetamoe had a lively luffing match, and when they squared away, Resolute had once more slipped into the lead and kept it to the finish. Vanitie came in a minute later, but dropped back to third place through her time allowance to Weetamoe.

Stretched out astern was a long line of yachts all reaching under ballooners well filled out in the increasing breeze, with the little fellows scudding along well within their time allowance from the larger boats. The summary::

CLASSES I, J AND K, 22½ MILES

Boat and owner	Elapsed Time	Corrected Time
Resolute, E. W. Clark	4-08 25	4 07 02
Weetamoe, P. H. Prince	4 09 45	4 08 12
Vanitie, G. B. Lambert	4 09 41	4 09 41
Thistle, S. M. Milliken	4 45 58	4 36 28

CLASS M, 46-RATING, 22½ MILES

Andiamo, Walker K. Shaw	4 15 49	3 48 05
Avatar, F. L. Carlisle	4 20 26	3 52 42
Valiant, W. W. Aldrich	4 24 03	3 56 19
Istalena, Chandler Hovey	4 25 16	3 57 32
Prestige, H. S. Vanderbilt	4 28 27	4 00 39

12 METERS, 22½ MILES

Clytie, H. B. Plant	4 36 30	3 56 07
Canitoe, B. S. Richfield	4 34 30	3 57 09
Anitra, C. L. Harding	4 40 58	4 00 51
Iris, W. A. W. Stewart	4 41 30	4 01 17

1ST, 2D DIV. SCHOONERS, 22½ MILES

Sachem, R. B. Metcalf	4 41 55	4 01 32
Mary Rose, Horace Brooks	4 42 32	4 04 01
Joan II, F. Haven Clark	4 46 05	4 06 33
Sayonara, V. F. West	5 00 15	4 18 05

N. Y. Y. C. 40S, 22½ MILES

Shawara, F. T. Bedford	4 27 25	3 53 46
Chinook, H. F. Whitney	4 30 23	3 56 46
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	4 31 55	3 58 18
Typhoon, H. G. Hellesly	4 35 52	4 02 15
Marilee, E. I. Cudahy	4 36 14	4 02 37

10-METER CLASS, 22½ MILES

Astra, J. L. Stockpole	4 37 34	3 46 38
Brantia, G. G. Milne	4 38 18	3 47 22
Nautilis, C. B. Alker	4 38 49	3 47 53
Dragon, H. Havermeyer	4 40 20	3 49 24

Q CLASS, 25-RATING, 22½ MILES

Lively Lady, M. W. Greenough	4 37 46	3 37 08
Cara Mia, Harold S Wheelock	4 39 55	3 39 20
Falcon, R. M. Abbott	4 40 09	3 39 31
Robin, Chandler Hovey	4 40 13	3 39 34
Hope, A. L. Loomis	4 42 11	3 31 33
Questa, C. H. W. Foster	4 46 51	3 36 13

EIGHT-METER CLASS—22½ MILES

Thisbe, Van S. Merle-Smith	4 32 09	3 22 47
Amethyst, R. A. Leeson	4 41 32	3 29 55
Armida, W. T. Aldrich	4 42 52	3 31 35
Ala II, G. M. Nowell	4 42 40	3 32 02
Ellen, C. P. Curtis	4 46 10	3 34 46
Sasqua, Beach and Kudner	4 46 14	3 35 36

SEAWANHAKA SCHOONERS—22½ MILES

Daiquiri, I. R. Edmunds	4 34 10	3 45 10
Flytie, S. D. Barker, Sr. and Jr.	4 35 47	3 46 47
Nadjo, H. L. DeForest	4 37 30	3 48 30
Mariann, E. J. Peer	4 49 15	4 00 15
Nakowia, J. L. Pearce	t n t	

RATING CLASS—22½ MILES

Mingo, George Lee	4 13 54	3 36 20
Anoatok, A. L. Appleton	4 38 47	3 50 34
Grenadier, Morse Bros.	t n t	
Sunbeam, D. C. Watson	t n t	

WINS GREEN MOUNTAIN MEDAL

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 19—Francis C. Robertson of New York won the medal for low gross score with a card of 74 in the qualifying round of the annual championship golf competition of the Green Mountain Boys at the Ekwanok Country Club yesterday. Max R. Marston of Philadelphia and Eugene Romans of Englewood were next with 75 each.

BRAUDT BEATS CLAY MAHONEY

First Upset in Public Parks Tennis Championship Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Aug. 19—Opening-round matches in the men's and women's doubles events are on today's schedule in the ninth annual United States public parks tennis championship being played at Gladwin Park here this week. A total of 22 teams entered the men's doubles competition, while 12 will participate in the women's doubles event. The four teams seeded in the men's doubles are No. 1—G. J. Jennings Jr. and G. M. Braudt, Chicago; No. 2—D. L. Mitchell and T. S. Markey, Washington; No. 3—A. P. Simonds, Louisville, and F. F. Royer, Dallas; No. 4—G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, and Clay Mahoney, Los Angeles.

In the women's doubles the St. Louis team of Mrs. Virginia Dueker and Mrs. Ann Lindemann, finalists last year, were given the first position followed by Mrs. Ruth Martines and Frances Walker, Washington, D. C. The Dallas team of Mary Zita McHale and Charlotte McQuiston was placed third and the Buffalo pair, Lydia Kayser and Verna Corcoran, fourth.

The singles play in both divisions made such good progress Monday and Tuesday that the committee decided to schedule only doubles matches today. Several players have reached the quarter-final round of the singles event. Dennison L. Mitchell, Washington, D. C., defeated Dave Perchonock, Philadelphia, in one of the longest matches in the history of the tournament. A total of 68 games was played. Mitchell won the first set, 18—16, lost the next two 1—6, 3—6, and came back to win the fourth and fifth sets, 6—3, 6—3. Mitchell's greater tournament experience enabled him to win from his younger opponent in their second-round match.

Gordon M. Braudt, Chicago, provided the first upset in the men's singles by defeating Clay Mahoney, Los Angeles, in a third-round match. Mahoney was seeded No. 6 in the draw. The Chicago player won in four sets, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3, due to more accurate placements.

In the second upset of the men's singles Harold Bartel, Cleveland, former Ohio State champion, eliminated John G. Castle, Buffalo veteran, who was seeded eighth. Castle outsteadied his opponent to win the first set, but erratic play and net placements by Bartel gave the Cleveland entrant the next three sets. The score was 1—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1. The summary:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARKS MEN'S SINGLES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round

R. N. Minard, Pontiac, won from A. G. Montgomery, Johnston, Pa., by default.

Herbert Beddow, Dearborn, Mich., won from James Keenan, Niagara Falls, by default.

Second Round

B. S. Estep, Dallas, defeated John Dorf, Cleveland, 6—4, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

A. P. Simonds, Louisville, defeated W. M. Appell, Dallas, 6—1, 5—7, 6—2, 7—5.

F. F. Royer, Dallas, defeated R. N. Minard, Pontiac, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0.

H. C. Wrobbell, Detroit, won from Herbert Beddow, Detroit, by default.

Clay Mahoney, Los Angeles, defeated C. M. Spencer, Louisville, 2—6, 6—3, 8—3, 6—1.

G. M. Braudt, Chicago, defeated L. J. Bottari, New York, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

D. L. Mitchell, Washington, defeated Dave Perchonock, Philadelphia, 18—16, 1—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

J. O. Castle, Buffalo, defeated Robert Denham, Whiting, 6—4, 6—1, 6—1.

Harold Bartel, Cleveland, defeated F. B. Brooks, Pittsburgh, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

Milton Bielfield, Detroit, defeated Louis Carson, Ypsilanti, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

T. S. Markey, Washington, defeated W. T. Bell, St. Louis, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4.

Bernard Friedman, Philadelphia, defeated D. L. Freedman, New York, 6—2, 6—1, 6—1.

Third Round

G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defeated B. S. Estep, Dallas, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0.

A. P. Simonds, Louisville, defeated F. N. Andrews, Birmingham, 6—0, 6—1, 6—3.

F. F. Royer, Dallas, defeated H. C. Wrobbell, Detroit, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0.

Harold Bartel, Cleveland, defeated J. C. Castle, Buffalo, 1—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1.

T. S. Markey, Washington, defeated Bernard Friedman, Philadelphia, 8—6, 6—8, 6—4, 9—7.

G. M. Braudt, Chicago, defeated Clay Mahoney, Los Angeles, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Flora Verbsky, Euclid, Ohio, won from Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, by default.

Constance O'Donovan, Detroit, won from Helen Szarek, Hamtramck, by default.

Ona Witersheim, Dearborn, won from Eleanor Kesting, St. Paul, by default.

Second Round

Frances Walker, Washington, defeated Rita M. Cole, Dearborn, 6—0, 6—1.

Irene David, Cleveland, defeated Marion Kronberg, Chicago, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Ruth Martines, Washington, won from Mrs. R. Sample, Miami, by default.

Mrs. Ann Lindemann, St. Louis, won from Rose Hofkin, Philadelphia, by default.

Constance O'Donovan, Detroit, defeated Flora Verbsky, Euclid, 6—3, 6—3.

Mary Zita McHale, Dallas, defeated Ona Witersheim, Dearborn, 6—1, 6—0.

Mary Mustafkis, Detroit, won from Rene Karr, Chicago, by default.

Third Round

Irene David, Cleveland, defeated Helen Swistoski, Pontiac, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington defeated Mrs. Andre Russell, Cleveland, 6—3, 6—0, 6—0.

Constance O'Donovan, Detroit, defeated Mrs. Ann Lindemann, St. Louis, 6—1, 6—4.

Charlotte McQuiston, Dallas, defeated Mary Mustafkis, Detroit, 3—6, 6—2, 7—5.

Helen Gergine, New York, defeated Lydia Kayser, Buffalo, 6—4, 6—3.

Helen Schuman, Louisville, defeated Marion Craig, Cleveland, 6—4, 5—7, 9—7.

MRS. TYSON TO DEFEND

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 19—Mrs. Miriam Burns Horn Tyson of Kansas City, Mo., is to defend her title in the annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association at the Exmoor Country Club, starting Monday. There will be a field of more than 150, it is announced by Mrs. W. W. Haentzler, president of the Chicago district group. Mrs. Tyson won the western crown first in 1923 as Miss Miriam Burns. Two other former champions are in the list. They are Mrs. Leona Pressler of San Gabriel, Calif., champion in 1927 and 1928, and runner-up to Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare for the national championship, and Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, winner in 1929. Other stars entered are Kathleen Wright of Pasadena, Calif.; Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis.; Mrs. Harley Higbie of Detroit, and Louis Fordyce of Youngstown, Ohio.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	84	40	.677
Memphis	68	56	.548
Little Rock	64	57	.529
Atlanta	64	60	.516
Chattanooga	63	61	.508
New Orleans	62	62	.500
Knoxville	46	78	.371
Nashville	43	82	.344

RESULTS AUG. 18

Chattanooga 8, Knoxville 2.
Memphis 7, Atlanta 2.
New Orleans 6, Nashville 5.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 57

FRED W. SCHULTE

St. Louis Browns, American League

First played professional baseball with the Waterloo club of the Mississippi Valley League in 1924. Born in Belvidere, Ill., Jan. 13, 1904. Six feet two inches in height, weighs about 175 pounds, and plays the outfield. His record:

	Position	Games	Batting Average
1924—Waterloo, Mississippi Valley League	P-OF	115	.369
1925—Milwaukee, American Association	OF	74	.275
*1926—Milwaukee, American Association	OF	150	.347
1927—St. Louis, American League	OF	60	.317
1928—St. Louis, American League	OF	146	.326
1929—St. Louis, American League	OF	121	.307
1930—St. Louis, American League	OF	113	.278

*Purchased by St. Louis for reported price of $100,000.

YORKSHIRE IS THE CHAMPION

Wins English County Cricket Title for Fifteenth Time

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	1st Innings Ld	Bhd	AWR	Pts
Yorkshire	15	1	4	0	5	265
Kent	11	7	3	3	3	197
Sussex	10	5	7	1	2	196
Gloucestershire	10	4	5	4	1	191
Nottinghamshire	9	3	7	5	1	189
Lancashire	6	4	7	5	3	152
Derbyshire	6	5	8	3	3	151
Warwickshire	6	4	4	7	5	151
Surrey	5	4	6	7	3	138
Essex	7	11	4	3	3	138
Middlesex	4	7	9	3	3	123
Somersetshire	6	11	2	7	0	121
Worcestershire	5	10	4	6	1	117
Hampshire	4	9	4	5	4	111
Glamorganshire	4	10	1	6	4	99
Leicestershire	2	5	6	10	0	98
Northamptonshire	2	12	2	9	0	97

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 19—Today Yorkshire is the champion side of English county cricket for the fifteenth time, its position at the head of the final standing of the competition being assured by the 4 points extracted yesterday from a rain-spoiled match against Middlesex at Leeds. And there can be no doubt whatever that the northerners thoroughly deserve their honor.

June 12 they were away down in seventh place in the table. Then they struck an astonishing vein of success that carried them steadily upward until they took the lead. Once in front they went further away from their closest rivals, although rain interfered badly with several of their engagements. Eleven of the victories they have gained so far this season have been by the margin of an innings and the difference between themselves and the runnersup, Kent, is now the huge one of 68 points.

For their triumphal march they have largely to thank Herbert S

Revision of American Tariff Declared Way to Prosperity

(Continued from Page 1)

words." The United States has called the trade of the world and is tremendously responsible for the world's slow recovery from its war losses, responsible for the present measure of its unemployment and distress—responsible because it could have led the way to recovery years ago and would not.

"We solemnly declared that an honest protective rate amounts only to differences in costs of production here and abroad, and we then made rates from two to five and even 50 times greater than the differences in costs of production. As an example of this he cited Swiss watches, which he said must sell in the United States at six times the cost abroad to provide a minimum profit, although the cost of production in this country is less than twice the cost abroad."

In Paradoxical Position

The effect of this tariff policy, Mr. Miles explained, has been to keep the world going by lending money until it now owes the United States the "impossible total" of $25,000,000,000. "With one hand extended with open palm we demand payments," he said; "with the other hand fistlike we refuse payment in the only form possible, the exchange of commodities."

If trade were restored by removal of tariff barriers he thought the majority of unemployed would shortly cease and that $150,000,000 of new wealth would be produced daily. But the difficulty of bringing about such reduction is illustrated, he said, by the fact that five of the 11 majority members of the Senate Finance Committee succeeded in securing to the manufacturers of six northeastern states the legal right to add $5,000,000,000 to the prices of their products.

Declaring that the American farmer is being ground down into the position of a peasant class, he held the manufacturers, through their control of politics and Congress, had taken from the farmers more than $10,000,000,000 in tariff overcharges.

That this is not necessary for industrial protection is proved, he maintained, by an honest study of unit cost of production in the United States, as compared to other countries. "The point is," he said, "that our manufacturers tell of high daily wages and conceal the only point that concerns the tariff, being our lowest possible wage cost per unit."

Fresh Plea for Wage Cuts

Professor Viner's proposal for wage reduction embraced horizontal reductions by agreement between employers and workers; a pledge by employers not to reduce the total pay roll; a pledge by employers to raise wages if the cost of living index rises, and similar reductions in the rates of remuneration of other productive factors including interest on new loans, salaries, rents on new or terminable leases, and directors fees.

He said recovery from depression can come only when business men are confident that the prevailing costs and price levels are such as to assure a satisfactory margin of profits on new and increased operation. Since labor costs are the predominate factor in profit margins, he said, they must come down.

To the contention that wage reductions mean a reduction in monetary purchasing power, and therefore an intensification of the depression, he answered:

Lower Wages, More Business

"If prices fall by as much as labor costs fall, however, the fall in prices makes possible an increase in purchases by those whose purchasing power comes from other sources than wages, and, therefore, an increase in employment. This increase in output, moreover, increases the profit margin, even if prices fall by as much as labor costs fall, and thus encourages business men to increase investment activities, and, therefore, adduces to still further increase in employment.

"It is important that labor realize that an unemployed laborer has no purchasing power, whatever his nominal wage rate may be, and that by increasing the employment of labor, reasonable reductions in wage rates will increase the monetary purchasing power of labor as a whole in measures of goods and services.

Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard University advocated a strengthening of bureaucracy and greater prestige for experts as a remedy for the power which politicians today wield over public opinion.

He said that at present the power to determine the policy of the public rests largely in the hands of politicians who use it largely for partisan purposes. He thought the press might, if taken from the control of partisans, help to wean the public away from political control but said a more promising plan is "the distribution of power between the politicians and the experts in the public service."

This would mean committing the choice of measures more largely to experts while reserving to the politicians the function of defining the ends to be secured. It would give the experts "a more important and honorable part in public life" and "an increasing recognition of the value of bureaucracy in popular government."

Dr. Counts, who has defended the communist economic system before the institute in two lectures, last night told the special general conference the United States cannot be expected to adopt a national economic planning scheme in the near future.

How to Avoid Wars

He declared that both national and international economic planning is essential if "competition ending in war and general disaster" is to be avoided and warned that this is the direction in which the capitalistic world is moving today. But he said that three forces in the United States; i.e., the tradition of individualism, the powerful opposition of big business interests, and a lack of the instrumentalities for national planning, make the prospects of achieving such planning negligible unless revolutionary changes are brought about in the national character and government.

"In the first place," Dr. Counts said; "We are still dominated by a tradition of individualism and family independence produced by a simple pioneering and agrarian economy. This tradition binds and shackles every effort at the organization and the administration of the national economy in the interests of all."

He said the current interest of the American people is neither deep-seated nor genuine and will be forgotten as soon as some measure of prosperity returns.

Big business would favor repeal of the antitrust laws, he said, in order to gain monopoly control, but would oppose national planning. As for the granting of monopoly control to business he declared the business leadership of the country has given no evidence of possessing sufficient moral integrity to discharge the heavy social obligations entailed.

Thinks People Ill-Equipped

Turning to the lack of national instrumentalities for planning, he argued that existing political bodies are totally unequipped to deal with economic questions having to do with the improvement of the national life.

"The elaborate and exhaustive studies which are being made with respect to economic changes, social changes, and law enforcement" will, he predicted, find their way into dusty libraries, but never into constructive legislation or political action.

"The American people," he said, "lack the disposition and the intellectual equipment necessary to any form of coördinated action in the economic realm. They even lack the concepts essential to an understanding of industrial society.

"How can a people nourished day by day on such things as the radio, the motion picture, the automobile and the sensational press ever become sufficiently equipped to bring the forces of industrial civilization under control? The very idea is ridiculous. Certain of our traditions will have to be rooted out and many of our institutions radically modified."

He was doubtful whether such changes could be brought about without violence, due to the instinctive rather than rational tendencies of the American public, but hoped that a general reëducation might in time work the needed change.

Stockbridge Art Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockbridge, Mass.

THE annual exhibitions of the Stockbridge Art Association in coöperation with the Grand Central Art Galleries (New York), held at Stockbridge, have long been important events of the Berkshire Hills social calendar. Although originally planned to foster the work of Berkshire artists, the exhibitions have steadily grown to assume national importance. This year, the twenty-third annual show offers the works of more than 200 artists, who have employed almost every medium.

The works of some 40 new exhibitors have proved an added attraction this year, and these contributions vie with the offerings of exhibitors who, for years, have assured the high standing of the annual shows. The association may be justly proud of these new contributions which represent a host of talent.

Interest has, of course, been centered upon the prize winning works. For some years Mrs. Carl deGersdorff and Mr. Frank Crowninshield have offered three prizes of $100 each in memory of their father, Frederick Crowninshield, who all his life was a source of encouragement to artists and, from its inception, a friend of the Stockbridge Art Association.

The prize for the best painting this year was awarded to Stanley Woodward of Framingham for an oil entitled "Storm-Beaten." This canvas, which depicts a typical New England coast, is a striking demonstration of Mr. Woodward's ability to visualize and interpret the action of pounding surf. The painting is produced with a splendid brush command, free and broad in delineation; sparkling and luminous in color, and with noticeable feeling for the solidity of rocks.

Sculpture Prize

For sculpture, the prize was awarded to Miss Malvina Hoffman of New York for her bronze entitled, "Bill Scrubbing," which portrays her studio man scrubbing the floor with a brush. In this work, which is remarkable because of its size—it is hardly 10 inches high—Miss Hoffman reveals her ability for reproducing human form in a very unusual posture. The figure is full of life and action and free from "pose." Despite the much reduced scale, the face is rich in expression.

The prize for the best water color went to Miss Helen E. Knox of Springfield. Miss Knox is an exhibitor here for the first time. Her painting entitled, "The Red Jar," is a brilliant still-life, bold in technique and displaying a fine command of a difficult medium, that of pure water color applied with a full brush without the plastic help of opaque color. Red and blue, in close contrast, have been used with highly pleasing results in this interesting composition.

The Stockbridge exhibition has always been noted for the preeminence of the portrait work shown. This year two portraits of Mrs. Laura Biddle Stewart, the daughter of Mr. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, both by Walter L. Clark, have attracted great interest not alone for their excellence as portraits but also because of their contrast with each other. One shows Mrs. Stewart in a red and white summer dress, with a wide-brimmed straw hat. The other portrays her wearing a fur coat with high collar and a close-fitting hat. The canvases are appropriately entitled, "Summer" and "Winter."

Jean MacLean (Mrs. John C. Johansen) had provided a delightful portrait of Miss Edith Parsons of New York. In addition to its merit as a portrait the work holds unusual charm because of the contrast of the dull gold of Miss Parson's gown against a green sky. Mrs. Johansen has also contributed a group of colorful sketches in water color and crayon.

Other Portraits

John C. Johansen has a splendid portrait of his son, executed with striking fidelity. The boy is dressed in a sailor suit and clasps in his hand a small toy boat. "Family Interior," also by Mr. Johansen, is an interesting subject which shows Mrs. Johansen intent upon a game of solitaire with her brother, Edward MacLean, following her plays.

Other notable portraits, to mention a few at random, are "George Grenville Merrill Jr.," by Olive Bigelow (Mrs. Hubert Claire Bourne Pell of New York and Newport). This is Mrs. Pell's first offering at the Stockbridge exhibition. Mrs. Ellen Emmet Rand is represented by two canvases, "Charlotte's Mother" and "Rev. Henry J. Chiero." Mrs. Lydia Field Emmet exhibits two portraits, one of Mrs. Andrew Verick Stout of New York and one entitled "Hope and Dido," which is a charming likeness of the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Proctor with her brown setter, Dido.

Many choice landscapes, marine and still-life works are shown, among them are Henry W. Parsons's "Autumn Skies, Stockbridge"; Walter Nettleton's three winter scenes; Robert Strong Woodward's "Winter Silence" and "In Old Boston." Mr. Benjamin Eggleston's "Still-life and Flowers" is an unusual work by virtue of the splendid rendering of the head of the Greek marble classic, the Hermes of Praxiteles, which comprises a part of the subject matter of the composition. Miss Helen Newton is showing "Mission, San Juan Capistrano," in which she paints with brilliancy the flower-decorated arches of the building.

The exhibition of sculpture is of unusual interest, and the entries have been placed advantageously about the four rooms, rather than in a group. Daniel Chester French's "His Majesty" bears the date of 1931, which proves that Mr. French has lost none of the mastery of execution which, in the years past, gained for him such an eminent position in the field of art. Mr. French's bronze is a charming figure of a woman holding at arm's length her infant son. The bronze, which is only about 20 inches high, possesses that grace so characteristic of all Mr. French's work. Mrs. Margaret French Cresson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French, is showing two bronze miniatures and a marble relief. Mrs. Suzanne Silvercruys Farnum is exhibiting a bronze head of Professor Farnum of Yale and a bronze nude entitled "Prends." Miss Frances Bryant Godwin's animals in bronze have been much admired.

Construction Work Shows Decrease

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Employment in the construction industry in 25 cities reported to the Bureau of Labor statistics showed a decrease of 6.1 per cent in July over June, while the pay rolls of the firms reporting showed a decrease of 4.1 per cent, it was announced today.

These firms had a combined employment of 55,029 for a pay period ending near July 15, as compared with 56,801 in June. The same firms had a combined pay roll for the July period of $1,629,052, as compared with $1,698,210 for a like period in June.

Pick-ups in employment in the construction agency were recorded in Cleveland, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind., Minneapolis, Minn., New Orleans, La., Richmond, Va., and Salt Lake City, Utah, while the rest of the 25 cities showed decreases. The greatest reductions in pay rolls were in Dallas, Texas; Oklahoma City, Okla., and Seattle, Wash. Six cities showed increased pay rolls.

Swarthmore Uses New Honor System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19 — Swarthmore College is among that group of universities and colleges numbering nearly 100 which has adopted measures to overcome the defects spoken of by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in a report just issued.

To combat the "waste," pointed out by Dr. Pritchett, in which "the school and college curriculum consists of little but isolated packages of specific ideas, elected semesterwise and cut off by examinations and credits from any other living conditions," Swarthmore College uses the system of "reading for honors," Dean Raymond said.

Honor students, under this system, have no examinations throughout junior and senior years. Toward the end of the senior year they undergo a test to determine their general mastery of their particular fields. These tests are given by the faculty of other colleges, invited for the occasion, and oral examinations are given the student by the same visiting examiners.

The students at Swarthmore who "read for honors" average about 42 per cent and the rest of the students take the regular comprehensive examination in each subject which has been studied.

HURLBUT MEMORIAL CHURCH DEDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 19—The dedicatory sermon of the new $100,000 Hurlbut Memorial Community Church and auditorium here was preached Sunday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Lucius H. Bugbee of New York City, head of Sunday School Publications Department of the Methodist Church.

Tributes were paid to Dr. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, councilor of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle in whose memory the building was erected. His son, Charles C. Hurlbut, was one of the speakers. The building is to be used as a community church for winter residents of the assembly grounds and during the summer is to provide quarters for the Chautauqua School of Speech.

INK CORPORATION'S INCOME

International Printing Ink Corporation for the first half had net profit of $161,631, compared with $134,886 in the first half of 1930.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 p. m.—Talk; Bostonians, direction of Will Dodge.
8:30 Voice and piano.
8:50 Wonderland Band.
9:45 Bostonians, Will Dodge, director.
10:00 Old Man Sunshine and Bozo.
10:30 Announcements; news.
10:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 Old Painter.
7:05 Piano recital.
7:15 NBC, Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist.
NBC, Lee Morse, crooner; pianist.
7:30 "What's Going On Around Us," C. A. Norton.
8:00 Songs by Jack Beauvais.
8:15 Popular orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Mobiloil Concert; Gladys Rice, soprano; male chorus; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor.
9:00 NBC, Halsey Stuart Program; "Old Counselor," financial talk; concert orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Palmolive Hour; Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers Quartet; orchestra direction of Erno Rapee.
10:30 NBC, Grantland Rice; Capt. Frank Hawks; string dance orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Vincent Lopez and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Chats With Peggy Winthrop."
5:15 Scores; concert program.
5:17 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
5:30 "Uncle Art's Hayseed Orchestra."
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 Orchestral Interlude.
6:00 Time; weather; sports; temperature.
6:15 Tom MacHugh's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Wolverine Serenaders; piano duo.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 NBC, "Believe It or Not" Ripley; 8:00 NBC, The Frigidairians.
Edwin Whitney, player; orchestra.
8:15 "Disarmament and our National Interest in It."
8:30 "Town on the Farm"; talk.
8:45 Alden Edkins, bass; Orrin White, tenor.
9:00 NBC, "First Nighter" sketch: "More than Gold Glitters."
9:30 Marcella Shields; Walter Scanlon; Billy Murray.
10:00 Spiritual Singers.
10:15 The Harmoneers.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 Roe Rines and his orchestra.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 Rhythm Masters.
5:45 Dainty Dot Dandies; time.
6:00 "Classic Cameos," with Edward Jardon.
6:15 "Sweet and Low," with Helen Barr.
6:30 "Moore and Bowe."
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Linit Orchestra, Maximilian Pilzer, conductor.
7:30 CBS, Miller and Lyle, Negro comedians.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:30 CBS, "Connie" Boswell; orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Gold Medal Organist; Wheaties Quartet.
9:30 CBS, Serial Mystery Story.
10:00 CBS, Frances Williams; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
10:15 CBS, Symphonic Interlude.
10:30 CBS, Nit Wit Hour.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital, Stanley Schultz.
11:30 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Jack Miles and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBC, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Bob Burton, pianist.
6:00 Evening Musicale.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:00 "Etchings in Music."
Hampton Beach program.
7:45 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, organ, violin.
8:15 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, Talk, Edna Wallace Hopper.
6:00 CBS, "Going to Press."
6:15 CBS, Jack Miller, pianist.
6:30 Time; baseball news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Charles Di Gaetano's Varaitonians.
7:30 "What America Means to the Jew," Rabbi David B. Alpert.
7:45 Hastings's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Grace M. Donahue, contralto; William Weston, accompanist; Marion Howard Boot, violinist.
8:30 Salon Melodies, instrumental trio.
8:45 "Industrial Progress of China," Dr. Tehyi Hsieh.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Earl Carpenter's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne and his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4.00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artists Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Baseball game: Braves-Pittsburgh. Reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-17, Fitchburg, Mass.

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners; Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean; 300% profit selling and installing these shields; write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

FOR SALE—ORANGE BLOSSOM HONEY 1931 crop; excellent quality; in half gallon, gallon and 5-gallon tins; free sample on request. L. P. DeWOLF, Crescent City, Fla.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADIES WANTED to distribute Modess and Mostyle guaranteed hosiery. Finest quality; direct mill prices; a full or part time dignified occupation with good financial returns; liberal commissions and satisfied customers assure a steady income; we ship from mill to customer; write for particulars. MODESS MILLS, Desk M, 17 Battery Pl., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

IRVING B. NOBLE, Inc.
18 South Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Henry M. Seeley, Vice-President
Telephone Montclair 2-0555

SALESWOMEN WANTED

PERMANENT PROFITABLE BUSINESS for women of education, no experience required. For those seeking substantial future, not just temporary job, we offer sales opportunity on commission basis. See or write nearest office. SHEPARD N. PHINNEY, INC., Publishers
100 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO
C. E. Lang, 18 Huntington Ave., BOSTON
626 Rialto Building, SAN FRANCISCO
1120 Garfield Building, LOS ANGELES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AVAILABLE October 1st, mechanical engineer, 16 years' experience centrifugal pumps; 4 years as chief engineer large pump concern in middle west; has latest technical and practical information for design of modern high efficiency pumps. Write X-19, 1054 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Treasure Apartments, 823 So. Bonnie Brae, Westlake District, exceptionally well furnished 1 room and kitchenette suites, beautifully furnished, steam heat, electric refrigeration, Spanish decorations, garage adjoining. $5, $6 and $7 each.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—1 to 9 large furnished and unfurnished floors; refrigeration, $30 up; in Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton. By E. COOPER, 324 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 1539.

APARTMENTS overlooking Art Museum, $60 up. Office, 484 Huntington Ave., Boston.

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3213

BOSTON, 70-74 The Fenway—Newly decorated apartments, attractive 1-2-3 rooms, including dinette, kitchenette, Frigidaire; janitor. Com. 7699.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Six rooms, sun parlor, garage, piazza, lower apartment, 2-family; $80. Telephone Asp. 9402.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Attractive 7 rooms, 2nd floor, modern apartment, Frigidaire, heat, hot water; rent $60. Apply MR. SWEET, Janitor, 38 Webster St., next Baptist church.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4- 5- and 6-room apartments including sun parlors, all modern improvements, rent reasonable. Inquire 156 No. Munn Ave.

FLORAL PARK, L. I., N. Y.

EXCEPTIONAL apartment, furnished, unfurnished; 8 large rooms, enclosed sun parlor; log-burning fireplace; duplex dwelling in best residential section; oil heat; excellent commuting. Phone Floral Park 1397.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Beautifully furnished kitchenette apartment comprising 3 rooms and bath for one year beginning October 1st. Apply or address SUPERINTENDENT, 10 Roosevelt Place, Montclair, N. J., or Box P-89, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ONE BLOCK OFF BEACON
4 and 5 rooms, mahogany and gumwood finish, tile kitchen, Frigidaire; desirable tenants. 452 Audubon Road, Boston. Circle 4873.

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1 and 2-room suites, furnished or unfurnished, modern in every particular. 210-214 Riverway. Regent 3026 or Liberty 8656.

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AN ideal place to stay in the mountains; especially attractive in the autumn; reduced rates. MISS GEORGIE GOODLOE, Locust Dale Inn, Afton, Va.

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BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
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198 Broadway, N. Y. C., Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-3080.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

R. C. A. Radio, direct current, practically new; will sacrifice for quick sale. M. M., Suite 8, 106 St. Stephen St., Boston, Mass.

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SOUTH END GARAGE
Storage—Cars Washed by Machine—Day and Night Service—Repairing—Transients Accommodated. 112-116 Worcester St., Boston. Ken. 7845 and Com. 9279.

THE 600-car Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music. Reasonable Rates—Excellent Service.

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NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Small family will share pleasant home with one or more congenial persons; quiet surroundings. L. P. ROE, 219 Clinton Ave. N. R. 320-J.

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Attractive home for rest and study. Experienced care if needed; large airy rooms; unusually spacious verands. 124 Winthrop Rd. Regent 3139.

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia. Pa.; N. J. State License. MRS. SARAH J. BAUBMAN, Colgswd. 502.

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LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 20 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 493 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Uni. 3795-W.

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LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd St., New York City.

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PART TIME—Practitioner's light and attractive office. Room 1201, 18 E. 41st Street, New York City. Tel. Lexington 2-1798.

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INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; craftex work; floors sanded and refinished. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester Street, Brookline. Telephone Regent 1983-M.

NEWARK, N. J.—Painting, paperhanging, interior decorating, floors sanded and refinished. VINES, 417 So. 9th St., Newark.

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Mathushek—"Known for Tone" One of the world's famous Pianos. Our Early American Spinet-Grands will interest lovers of the beautiful. Bargains in Used Grands and Uprights. We want Small MATHUSHEK—14 East 39 St., New York *(Near Fifth Avenue)*

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IF you want to buy or rent home, transportation at your service by appointment. Lib. 7191, Brookline, Newton, Lexington, Roxbury.

IN lower Westchester County, attractive 8-room cottage, modern, all conveniences, built in garage; good neighbors; good commuting; very reasonable for quick sale; small cash payment. R. R. HUGHES, 57 Woodland Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. Tel Hamilton 4966.

NEEDHAM, MASS.
Picturesque Cape Cod Cottage
FOR SALE—Ideal location; 5 rooms (3 bedrooms), garage; built for owner. Phone Needham 1847-W preferably between 8 and 11 a. m.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, 1128 Commonwealth Ave. (near Brighton Ave.)—One room, alcove; two rooms, large reception hall; $40 to $55 month.

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St., Back Side—Before deciding see these beautiful rooms, single and double, private bath; a most unusual home; meals, southern cooking; tourists accommodated.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Two exceptional rooms, single or double, private bath if desired; permanent or transient home summer or winter; overlooking park, river; centrally located.

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BOSTON—Pleasant comfortable rooms and apartments near the Christian Science church. THE HOME BUREAU, 8 Norway St. Tel. Ken. 7493.

BOSTON, 506 Beacon St.—River side; comfortable rooms; rates reasonable; breakfast optional. Tel. Com. 9485.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 63 Argyle Road, Apt. 10 (Ocean)—2 rooms and trolley; near Third Church. Tel. Flatbush 3-3464.

N. Y. C., 239 West 76th—Unusually pleasant room, kitchenette, private entrance, piano; suitable one or two. SOLMES, Endicott 2-2399.

NEW YORK CITY, East Side—Will share my apartment (furnished apartment); reasonable. Write Box V-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Ave., Boston—Rooms; nearly opposite Christian Science church; day or weekly rates on application. Com. 7942. W. A. RICHARDSON, succeeded by MRS. E. L. GIFFORD.

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Tourists Accommodated Overnight
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REFINED widow desires comfortable room with kitchen privileges; private family in quiet suburban home; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box P-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Church and School Work a Specialty
Prices Practically Wholesale
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Charming old-fashioned house; splendid cooking; only six miles from Portland; moderate rates; booklet.
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FOR RENT—HALF PRICE WINTER—3-room bungalow. BEARSVILLE, 3 miles from Woodstock; attractive scenery; autumn and winter scenes. Write MISS FLORENCE HUFTON, Bearsville, N. Y.

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Standard Four-Row Keyboard
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Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
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Capital and Surplus—$1,400,000

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Chicken, Steak and Chop Platters
THE BEST OF FOODS
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Beautify your home and garden. We can supply you with Seeds, Garden Tools, Hose, Paints and other necessities.

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A Good Store!
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Atlantic City, N. J.
For Quality Groceries
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DEAL AT
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The Store That Serves You Best by Saving You Most
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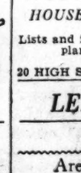

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OXFORD

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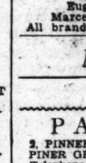

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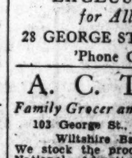

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of every description

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

American Woodcock

(Philohela minor)

Where: Central and eastern United States, occasionally southern Canada during the summer; migrating to the south Atlantic and Gulf States in winter.

Distinguishing Features: Ten to 12 inches in length, weighing seven to nine ounces. In color they are a soft harmonious blending of various shades of brown and gray with black mottling above and pale brown beneath. Wings are short, head and eyes large, and the bill straight and long. The ears are just beneath the eyes which are set well back on the head.

Use: A popular game bird, fast disappearing because of wanton slaughter.

For those who hunt the woodcock and woodhen with sharp eyes and a camera, rather than with a gun, these merry little members of the feathered flock provide great entertainment. Down in the swampy meadows or in wet woodlands, little patches of clean-cut holes reveal their presence. These holes are made with the long bill which is poked into the ground in search of earthworms, their favorite food.

By far the best part of this sport, is spying on their courtship. The cock, after he has found the hen upon which he wishes to bestow his affections, emits a sharp "pink, pink," and then begins in true male style to impress her with his desirability. He springs from the ground, rising in an ever-widening circle, his wings whistling as he gathers speed. Finally, describing overlapping circles ending with a darting, pitching sweep and a shrill whistle, he descends to the presence of his loved one, dancing a series of jigs before her. If these antics prove to be in vain, he draws himself up in a funny attempt at dignity, putting his bill straight down and across his breast.

The nest is merely a scooped place in the ground, perhaps beneath a clump of coarse grass, or beside a stump. The four brown spotted eggs require three weeks for incubation. When by July or August the chicks have learned to run well the old birds take them in hiding while the molting period lasts.

A Word a Day

Coalesce

Pronounced *ko-a-les'*, with secondary stress on the first syllable; *o* as in old, *a* as in *sofa*, *e* as in let.

The Latin *coalescere*, "to grow together" (*cum*, "together," and *alescere*, "to grow"), is the source of our word "coalesce."

We apply this word to a uniting by growth into one body, to grow together. "Mingle," a common synonym, differs from "coalesce" in that when elements are mingled they are still distinguishable; when they coalesce they become one.

Example: "The real and the unreal cannot be made to coalesce."

Notes and Queries

Babylon (R. E. A.)—*Bab'-i-lon*, with short *a* and *i*, *o* as in connect. Avoid *Ba'-bi-lun*.

Palsy—*Paul'-zy*.

Judgment—Note that there is no *e* after the *g*. The same holds true in "acknowledgment."

Alias—Three syllables, *a'-li-as*, with first *a* as in *ace*, *i* as in *it*, second *a* as in *account*. Avoid *all'-yus*.

Brevities

Washington Star: When Lindbergh is reported "lost" an admiring public will recall the remark of the Indian who when found straying far from his dwelling stolidly insisted, "Wigwam lost; me here."

Judge: Southern planters have asked the Government to print the currency on paper made from cotton. Well, well, at last they've struck on a plan for making money out of cotton.

Boston Transcript: The screen drawing the biggest crowds this month is the fly screen.

In Lighter Vein

A Barometer Will

Mistress: "I shall be going out this morning, Mary; do you think I shall need my umbrella?"

Mary: "Well, it keeps the rain off, mum."

Mistress: "Just look what the barometer says, Mary."

Mary: "Oh, it's no use taking any notice of that, mum; it changes with the weather."—*Pearson's.*

A Bit Previous

"I don't know what to do with our boy. My wife wants him to be an admiral, I want him in my business, and he insists on becoming an airman."

"How old is he?"

"He will be four in August."—*Trapaso* (Rome).

Self-Protection

"What's the idea of all the luggage? Are you and the wife going on a long trip?"

"No, my church is holding a rummage sale which my wife is going to attend. I'm taking all my things over to the office."—*Pathfinder.*

Passing Show

Amateur Caravanner (to blacksmith): "Please, I want you to sole and heel this horse, and when shall I call for it?"

A Quotation for Today

FORCE is at best a fearful thing even in a righteous cause.

—SCHILLER.

Sharing

Philadelphia

A MAN and his wife own a small but very lovely country place, surrounded by trees—a haven of rest. For some years they have gone to a distant State for two or more months each summer, and have carefully chosen persons to stay in their home, inviting those whom they think would appreciate a quiet resting place.

One year it was a family group with children to play for the first time all summer in the country. Another year it was a group which had just lost a dear one, and the change was most helpful. Yet once more, people who had no home, found a lovelier one here than they could have dreamed of having.

Flowers are in all the vases and the larder is most beautifully stocked when the guests arrive—and it is needless to say that the greatest consideration is given for every detail of the housekeeping while the owners are away, for love begets love.

For the Scrapbook

'My Hero'

Some days in school, when teacher says
"Jim, name the Presidents,"
I up and I commence,
And I say them all from Washington clear
through to Buchanan, then
I have to stop and clear my throat—I
always have to when
I come to Abraham Lincoln's name;
E'en though the teacher whispers,
"Shame!
Can't you remember, Jim?"

Can't I remember him!
Why, he's my hero! That is why
I get choked up and want to cry!
Once he was just as poor as I,
And homely, too, and tall and shy.
But he was brave and made his place,
Climbed to the top and freed a race!
When I think what he dared to do,
I just vow I'll do something too!

—*Children's Magazine*

The Children's Corner

No Longer New

ON Lafayette Mall of Boston Common a group of friends were enjoying the early coolness of an August morning.

The friends were—

Roger P. (for Pilgrim) Scroggins, the oldest squirrel Boston Common ever has known;

Florrie, a pigeon of prominence whose habit of winking rapidly with

Suddenly There Came a Drumming Sound From Overhead.

one eye and staring straight ahead with the other, is quite widely known;

Fib, a sparrow who ranks high in Boston's sparrowdom;

Levi, an orphan turtle who had journeyed to the Mall from the Public Garden Lake, starting before sunset, as the journey for one so small is a long one;

Numerous pigeons, some with thick ruffs of feathers about their necks, others with lean necks;

Numerous sparrows, some hopping and a few standing still.

Mister Scroggins stood in the middle of the little group. He usually is in the middle of whatever company knows him. He leaned on his little cane, pulled down his high silk hat and smiled. Then he took off the high silk hat and smiled. He looked up at the blue morning sky.

Suddenly there came a drumming sound from overhead. It was a throbbing and a droning. Everyone heard it. All looked up.

"One of those airplanes," said Mister Scroggins.

Florrie winked her wink eye.

"They are becoming quite familiar hereabouts," said Mister Scroggins. A sparrow picked at a crumb. A pigeon strolled from the Mall onto the turf of the Common, thrust his neck forward and then pulled it back, after the manner of the pigeon.

The drumming and throbbing and humming still sounded overhead. It seemed quite near.

"Hurrumph!" said Mister Scroggins.

Fib, the sparrow, hopped to the Scroggins side.

"What are you thinking about?" said Fib, who knows that when Mister Scroggins hurrumps, there is apt to be some thinking afoot.

"I was thinking, Fib, and friends," said Mister Scroggins, "that no Commoner becomes very much excited these days when an airplane sounds from the sky. Yet I can remember the time, not very long ago either, when the sound of an airplane meant a scattering of Commoners, cries and calls and what one might call General Consternation."

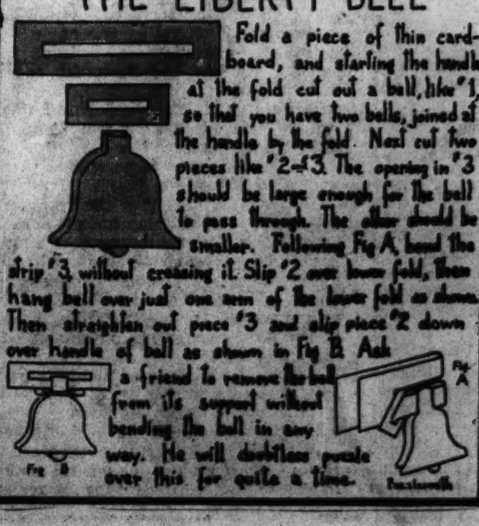
Several of his listeners nodded their heads in agreement.

"I suppose," said Mister Scroggins, "that we all have become used to the sound just as we became used to the sound of the automobiles when they first appeared on the streets. Why, I can remember the first auto that ever went along Tremont Street. The horses reared and plunged and there was a good deal of talk on the Common about it. Most of us felt things were going too far when horses felt that way on a public street. But we all became used to the automobile and here we are now used to the airplane."

The old squirrel swung his cane. "Well, well," he said, "times change. It isn't long, until new things become no longer new. Well, well—Hurrumph!" And the genial Scroggins leaned on his cane in deep thought. Around him his friends enjoyed the cool morning according to their habits. Some strutted. Others hopped. Some gruntled. Some twittered. Overhead the airplane drummed and droned. Florrie cocked her head at her friend, the old squirrel, and did considerable winking.

PUZZLING PUZZLES THAT YOU CAN MAKE

THE LIBERTY BELL -



Fold a piece of thin cardboard, and starting the handle at the fold cut out a bell, like "1," so that you have two bells, joined at the handle by the fold. Next cut two pieces like "2-3." The opening in "3" should be large enough for the bell to pass through. The other should be smaller. Following Fig A, bend the strip "3" without creasing it. Slip "2" over lower fold, then hang bell over just one arm of the lower fold as shown. Then straighten out piece "3" and slip piece "2" down over handle of bell as shown in Fig B. Ask a friend to remove the bell from its support without bending the bell in any way. He will doubtless puzzle over this for quite a time.

Fig A

Fig B

Puzzlewith

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Sign Board Puzzle: "Turn to the Right."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

France and Germany—Four Periods

PIERRE LAVAL, French Prime Minister, has just stated that the meetings of French and German ministers should prepare the way to a policy of confident collaboration. Nobody can doubt that one of the chief needs of Europe is a genuine Franco-German understanding. Hitherto, despite many attempts, and indeed despite many announcements that a rapprochement had been effected, France and Germany have failed to come together. There have been moments of superficial cordiality, but the real problems have remained. If it should now prove to be possible for France and Germany to thresh out their differences, the European prospect would be vastly improved.

After the war there was a period of frank hostility—Germany endeavored to evade the imposed obligation of the Versailles Treaty, and France endeavored by force to bring Germany to submission. Matters reached such a pitch that at last France took possession of the Ruhr, which is the great industrial center of Germany. Little good came of this move, for coal is not extracted from the earth by bayonets. Yet, indirectly, the episode of the Ruhr led to the Dawes plan, since both sides recognized the futility of the struggle

Then M. Edouard Herriot initiated a period of direct contacts between French and German statesmen; and M. Aristide Briand pursued this method with Dr. Gustav Stresemann It was a period fruitful of results It gave Germany an equal place in the League of Nations; it established the Locarno accord; it was one of the factors in the making of the Kellogg-Briand Treaty renouncing war; it eventually made possible the Young plan and the evacuation of Rhineland. Almost did it seem that the age-long Franco-German feud was ended.

Nevertheless, this phase of Franco-German relations depended on an equivoque. It was possible only because the parties were concerned with immediate aims, and were willing to set aside fundamentals. On the German side the immediate aim was the liberation of territory. On the French side there was a desire to transform a dictated peace into a consented peace. They were willing to exchange the friendliest speeches to arrive at these ends. But beyond the liberation of territory, much of Germany still thought of making good its claims to a general revision of the treaties; and France, by a consented peace, meant the permanent establishment of the European conditions contained in the peace treaties.

Sooner or later these contradictory policies were bound to come into conflict. A year ago France saw with dismay that the reparations settlement and evacuation of the Rhineland had not satisfied Germany, but had provided a starting point for German demands. Germany, on the other hand, became conscious that French good will did not extend so far as the alteration of the status quo.

The third period in Franco-German relations was critical. Germany lost faith in the method of pleasant manifestations. Hence the success of Hitler, the parades of the Steel Helmets. There followed the launching of the Deutschland, the reassertion of German territorial claims, the project of an economic union with Austria, and finally—though this can hardly be regarded as deliberate—the financial upheaval that calls into question the Young plan. Faced with these facts, the French hardened their hearts; they declined to trust Germany; they behaved with a degree of caution, especially in international finance and in their discussion of armaments, that brought upon them general censure.

Such, if we examine the situation clear-sightedly, is the third period; but both on the French and the German sides there are the most sincere expressions of a desire to move quickly into a fourth period which shall be one of genuine understanding. Neither country wishes to remain in opposition to the other. Never has the desire for a rapprochement been so manifest, and this time it is hoped that it will be effected, not by concealing the fundamental differences, but by facing them fully and frankly. Happily, all responsible persons on either side of the Rhine are convinced of the urgency and the necessity of entering on this fourth period.

There's Much in a Name

THE purple and yellow wild flowers that bedeck the August countryside are a standing reproach to the names by which some of them are known. So many of them are "worts" and "weeds," Anglo-Saxon reminders of the days of the medicine man, who cared naught for the beauty which the flowers of hill and wold confer on mankind.

Joe Pye weed, for instance. Joe Pye was an Indian medicine man who gained a notoriety traveling through New England. Hence, he and his "weed" must forever be associated with a tall plant which is crowned with lavender flowers of a delicate and pervasive fragrance. Even Joe Pye is not altogether to blame for the label. If he had not given it his name, this gem of lush meadows would have been known as trumpet weed or gravel root—even more unromantic and unimaginative.

There are legions of other flowers which suffer from ill-favored nomenclature. Think of hardhack, a lovely rose-colored perennial, and loosestrife, a starlike flower, both of which could not have been worse treated by the botanists.

A rose by any other name would smell as sweet. True, when it refers to the Capulets and Montagues, but surely beautiful things are worthy of beautiful names. Some would be bold enough to say that such a union enhances the glory of flowers. There is something more attractive about Queen Anne's lace because it is Queen Anne's lace. Would wild carrot, as the flower is sometimes called, do as well? The suggestion is grotesque.

Goldenrod, one feels, exactly expresses it, but its neighbor in the depths of August meadows, St. John's wort, is not so fortunate. It is entitled to a more appropriate impression of its golden beauty in spite of the fact that it lacks its companion's brilliance. An apt case of the name fitting the flower is vervain. It is in the nature of things that this purple floral candelabra should be so mellifluously endowed.

If beautiful names do not attach additional beauty to wild flowers, at least there will be ready assent that ugly names interpose an obstacle between sight and appreciation.

Tammany Turns Reformer

THE Tammany Tiger has assumed a new and strange rôle. The same Tammany which has endeavored to block at every step the Seabury inquiry—ordered by the Legislature after a succession of scandals had aroused a public demand for investigation of official corruption in New York City—is now asking that the "housecleaning" be extended to the whole of New York State.

The same Tammany which has steadfastly contended that the blossom of official honesty reaches perfection only in New York City—"the cleanest and best conducted city in the world," according to Mayor Walker—is now discovering that up-state cities are veritable sinks of iniquity, which must be investigated and purified. But to the pure all things are pure How could the innocent and gentle kitten which the new Tammany purports to be see so much that is evil—and so far from home?

This is the same inoffensive little beastie whose master termed the legislative investigation a crucifixion of Tammany and in the next breath admitted he had made a secret telephone call to ask a judge on vacation to hear a plea for a stay of sentence for a witness in the Seabury inquiry who had been adjudged in contempt of court for refusing to tell with whom he had split fees said to aggregate $2,000,000 while acting as an advocate before the municipal bureau of standards.

This is the same purring pussy which has bared its claws at Governor Roosevelt for daring to accede to the public demand for a special session of the Legislature to give the Seabury investigation the power necessary to compel such recalcitrant Tammany witnesses to testify. This is the meek little Tiger which demands that the jungles of corruption in other cities be thoroughly explored.

Undoubtedly there are things in other New York cities which could well be exposed to the cleansing light of day. But enough has already been uncovered in New York City by the splendid work of Mr. Seabury and his aides to show that other housecleaning jobs can wait until the mass of misgovernment which has accumulated in the Tammany attic has been removed.

If Tammany had been in any degree friendly to the investigation which is so evidently necessary in New York City, there would be less reason to feel that this new reformist zeal is merely an effort to drag a red herring across the trail of the Tiger. And if the Tiger had really lost its stripes and become a lily-white kitten, it might expect more success in this effort. As matters stand, there is every indication that the Seabury inquiry will not be diverted and that it will continue steadfastly and calmly to help the people of New York City obtain decent municipal government.

Pi Versus Pie

MATHEMATICAL novices have had less success in dealing with the fourth dimension than the duffer trying to connect with the golf ball on the first swing, but it is beginning to seem as though the calculus tyros have that elusive, intangible something or other almost within their grasp.

An amateur mathematician in Boston who sells cotton waste by day but who delves into the intricacies of "natural relations" by night, has just thrown a bombshell into the stronghold of mathesis. Not merely does he claim to have gone one better than the president of a midwestern university—who recently was reported to have accomplished the trisection of an angle by Euclidean geometry—but contends that he is at least five figures ahead of him.

The feat of trisecting the angle, which for twenty-five centuries was believed to be impossible, compels the Bostonian to announce that he has devised a system whereby he can trisect the angle in five different ways. What is more, he knows how to reduplicate the cube. And yes, sir, believe it or not! He can square the old circle—that is, providing pi is proved to be a positive value.

How original are all of the amateur mathematician's methods may not altogether escape questioning. The achievement of squaring the circle received considerable public attention not very long ago when culinary engineers contrived to transform the circular boundary encompassing the various fillings of a well-known piece of pastry into right-angled retaining walls. As for trisecting the angle five ways, the jibes of a number of jokesters would indicate that this mathematical method has long been in vogue among numerous custodians of boarding-house pies.

It seems fairly certain, however, that the Boston salesman may claim the distinction of having discovered the means for reduplicating the cube. What a boon this discovery may become when the method is made public can be easily conjectured. Imagine what it will mean to the youngster who laps from his spoon the last semblance of a delicious cube of ice cream. What could please him more than to reduplicate the cube? The wisdom of applying this process might be open to question. But in view of the likelihood of such a contingency arising, the methods for dealing with the fourth dimension should be more widely known.

Peace in Industry

A WELCOME change in the atmosphere of British industrial relations has recently become evident. Whereas a short time ago the trade unions were urging the Government to pass a bill for the legalization of general strikes, Mr. Ebby Edwards, a member of Parliament, at the miners' conference held recently at Blackpool, appealed for the cessation of strife between employers and employed and the adoption of a policy of cooperation. This is a timely recognition of the fact that the Kellogg temper is as necessary in industry as it is in politics and diplomacy.

Economically speaking, the gains that would flow from the abandonment of the organized strike as an instrument of industrial policy are enormous and immediate. In Great Britain, for the first nine months of 1930, no less than 3,683,000 working days were lost through strikes and lockouts; in 1929, the figure stood at 8,290,000; while in 1926 the loss was 162,230,000 working days.

The tale told in the United States is not quite so drastic; but even so, the 7000 or more American trade disputes of the last eight years represent a tremendous toll on the industrial efficiency of the country. And recently there have been increasing reports of strikes in the United States.

This is not all, however. The strike results not only in a direct loss of working days. It dislocates the structure of an industry, and alarms those with orders to place; it embitters the relations of employers and men, lessening efficiency even after work has been resumed; it has harmful repercussions on other trades, and it introduces a note of tension into the whole industrial atmosphere.

From no point of view can the strike be regarded as a desirable method of settling industrial disagreements. Especially when the beginnings of other and better methods already exist both in the United States and in Britain. Both state and national governments in America provide excellent facilities for the settlement of disputes by arbitration or mediation. In Britain the coal, iron, and steel industries have often availed themselves of voluntary arbitration schemes. It is to be hoped that progress along this path will show definite acceleration.

This is indeed essential in the interests of peace no less than in the interests of industry. A nation that looks with complacency upon strife within its borders is not well fitted to seek peace and harmony beyond them. Men must apply the fundamentals of brotherly conduct, not only in a few selected departments of life, but in every aspect of human affairs.

"Oh, Listen to the Band"

CLOSE observation of newspapers printed in cities and towns dotted throughout these United States shows that the civic band is doing its part this summer to keep the air melodious and the populace happy as it catches the lilt of a lively "selection."

From many a bandstand set in the center of a carpet of green grass, the musicians have pursued their cheerful task of entertaining throngs of townspeople who have come out by the hundreds "after supper" to hear the concert. The programs to be offered have received wide publicity by the local newspapers, and have not been neglectful of classical compositions along with those gayer numbers which start the crowd to humming familiar measures caught in a silver web of song. In many instances, the formal part of the program has been followed by community singing under the stars, with the civic band leading off with high enthusiasm.

Aside from the pleasure the band concert furnishes to anyone who will accept the invitation to "listen in," it also provides a medium whereby the musical aptitudes of a number of gifted "instrumentalists" may find their best expression. Many of these men of the smaller towns, who constitute the membership of the civic band, practice long and diligently with slight remuneration to give the public a few hours of outdoor music during the summer months. But they certainly find a large measure of enjoyment in their work, and help to send a floating banner of good cheer to the far corners of the community.

Editorial Notes

If you are a fan for paleontology, you will be pleased to read that the complete dorsal armor of a phytosaur has been discovered in Texas. And if not, you may be equally pleased to think that you did not live in the Triassic age, when the phytosaur wore it.

If every man, woman and child on this spinning planet could be induced to have a tall stack of brown cakes every morning for breakfast, a large part of the wheat surplus would melt away.

Abyssinia is said to intend liberating its slaves. Perhaps Liberia would like to follow the example, and show that there is something in a name, after all.

"The Green Pastures," two years on Broadway, is to go on the road, says an announcement—"The Green Pastures" to green pastures, as it were.

A line that nearly every salesman carries:

.....

It's only natural that bathing costumes should be of divers colors

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

STORIES of the innumerable open speakeasies in New York and the ease with which one can get an alcoholic drink in that convivial city are becoming commonplace. I wonder how much truth there is in them. Not much given to detective work myself, the only efforts I made to verify these travelers' tales failed completely. It was said that in the neighborhood of Columbus Circle was an open saloon—complete with swinging doors, forty-foot bar, brass rail, white jacketed servitors and all the other appurtenances. Well, that story is a plain lie. No such institution exists anywhere in that neighborhood.

Chatting with a friend in an office on 49th Street, near Fifth Avenue, I was asked to deplore the prevalence of open saloons in that neighborhood. "It's dreadful," said my informant. "The streets are lined with 'em. Perfectly open! Prohibition is a humbug!"

My earlier reportorial instinct arose within me. "Tell me where I can find some of these joints," I said. "I'd like to investigate."

"Oh, almost anywhere in the Forties between Sixth Avenue and Broadway. They usually have curious curtains, and look like cheap table d'hote places. I'll give you a card to one."

"But I don't want a card. Consider me a stranger in New York, seeking a drink, which in the old days he could get in an open saloon."

"Well, I'll take you around and introduce you—then it will be open enough."

"But that's just what I don't want. I'm not hunting a drink, but for a place where drinks can easily be had. People say that there never was so much drinking. Speakeasies are said to be open and notorious. Yet when one tries to run down these dives one finds them concealed behind all sorts of disguises, and opened only in response to pass words or introductions. Can't you direct me to the sort of shop Mr. Dooley, of humorous fame, used to run?"

My friend summoned his partner, supposed to be a gentleman of sportive tastes and with an encyclopedic knowledge of New York, but except for a generous proffer of introductions and visitors' cards he could not clarify the situation. It is only one man's experience, of course, but so far as I am concerned I believe that the operation of getting an alcoholic drink in New York is about as simple as getting a check cashed in a strange city.

* * *

If people would only be guided by their own observations and experience in seeking a proper understanding of the liquor problem, a much more intelligent public opinion would be found. Nobody can go through the world utterly oblivious of what is going on about him. Everybody watches the world go by. We all know whether we see day by day more frequent and shocking evidences of the prevalence of the liquor habit than we did 20 years ago. We know whether speakeasies obtrude themselves upon our vision as glaringly as did the old-time saloon.

Everyone can tell for himself whether he knows of more families being wrecked by the drink habit, whether he has personal acquaintance with more men who have lost employment through drunkenness. It is true that there is a generation today which has come up since the days of the saloon, but even its members will be wise to rely upon their own observations rather than upon what they read of the shocking sights witnessed by extreme wets, or the atmosphere of universal sobriety which the more enthusiastic drys seem to breathe.

Common sense ought to be applied to prohibition as to other great problems of the day. Yet common sense is precisely what seems most lacking in current discussions of the subject. What has been sought by the law is not a condition of society in which every individual shall be watched by a policeman to see that he does not take a drink.

There is no prohibition of drinking in either the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act. What has been sought is the extirpation of the liquor trade, the system of encouraging and stimulating for profit one of man's most dangerous appetites. The appetite happens to be one that cannot be gratified without dire danger. There are other habits than drinking which may be injurious, but none which makes man so great a menace to himself, to his family, and to society.

Narcotic drugs alone compete with alcohol for this sinister eminence and no voices are raised against the complete outlawry of the traffic in such drugs. The whole civilized world, through the agency of the League of Nations, is striving to put an end to the traffic in drugs, but is balked by the cupidity of certain states which strive to profit by it. The United States alone is trying to abolish the trade in alcoholic stimulants, and finds its path made inexpressibly hard because of the opposition mainly of those who want to profit by the revival of the trade.

If people will apply the test of personal experience to this situation I think they will find today a wider acceptance of the prohibition law, a more intelligent and efficient measure of enforcement, and a new disinclination on the part of ambitious politicians to challange it in toto. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment still preaches repeal without any further suggestion for control of the alcoholic trade. I do not know of a single aspirant for the Presidency who is willing to base his candidacy on such a recommendation. They all offer some substitution for prohibition, and, unhappily for them, every suggestion has been tried out and failed.

The much-vaunted Quebec Plan is but a variant of the state dispensary system, the scandals of which will not be forgotten in South Carolina in the next quarter century. Leaving liquor legislation to the states, as Governor Roosevelt and Governor Ritchie urge, was the practice before national prohibition was summoned to put an end to the evils that sprung from that system. No one who recalls the utter impotence of the Federal Government in its attempt to prevent brewers and distillers in wet states from flooding the neighboring dry territory with their products will advocate a recurrence to that system. No one who, today, sees how difficult it is to keep Canadian or West Indian smugglers from landing their alcoholic cargoes on American shores will uphold a proposition by which the United States would have forty-eight frontiers to guard. If dry states, constituting a majority of the commonwealths of the nation, have a right to remain dry, that right can be protected by national prohibition only.

* * *

It is difficult to see in this situation much encouragement for the ambitious gentlemen who think they can be swept into the Presidency on the rising tide of wet sentiment. There is an old saying in politics that you can't beat somebody by nobody. It is equally true that you cannot defeat a definite, specific moral program with a vague and indefinite pronouncement of a purpose to seek something better without knowledge of how it is to be sought. Particularly is this true if the definite program is enunciated and defended by a man long identified with it, and in whom the nation has confidence.

There is virtually no question of President Hoover's renomination. There is among the electorate a general feeling that he stands honorably and loyally for the dry program. His presence at the head of the ticket makes the platform enunciation almost negligible. If his opponent shall attempt a campaign upon an evasive prohibition plank he can gain nothing, because opposition to Mr. Hoover will necessarily imply opposition to the dry cause. If he offers any one of the propositions which thus far have been enunciated by the advocates of repeal, he will necessarily have the dry South arrayed against him. It is not my belief that the southern Democrats will manifest next year the same determined support to Mr. Hoover which they gave him in 1928. Something more than devotion to prohibition was involved at that time.

But it is, nevertheless, the fact that any politics within the Democratic Party which maneuvers it into the position of standing as the advocate of the overthrow of the prohibition policy will cost it the electoral votes of two or more southern commonwealths. The wisest Democrats are those who are striving now to prevent their party from becoming thus involved and to force distinctly economic issues to the front in the coming campaign. The trouble with this policy, promising as it might be for the Democrats, is that the party has so thoroughly surrendered to its wet leaders that there are few left prominent in its membership whose names would indicate ability to grapple with economic problems which now beset not only the country but the entire world.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Production Control on the Farm

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is quite easy to agree with the Monitor editorial of July 27, wherein it is held that a proposal to grant "A Moratorium for the Farmer" presents too many difficulties to admit of its being undertaken. Some features of the farmer's problem, however, call for more than academic attention. The manufacturer may accommodate his output to approximately what experience and good judgment has taught him the demand for his product that season will be.

Barring vicissitudes against which he can protect himself by insurance, the manufacturer of shoes in Massachusetts has little to fear from overproduction, while the rest of the world is prospering. This is not always the case with the farmer. Until certain crop-destroying elements, such as drought and frost, as well as a few pests of the insect family, against whose depredations farmers cannot get insurance, have been brought under control, production control on the farm might be a dangerous practice for the producer of the world's food to adopt on a very severe scale, for the world's food as well as his own depends upon the prosperity of his fields, whether his bank account is prosperous or not. "Two hundred million bushels of wheat surplus" makes a big noise as the figures are read from the pages of the press. As a matter of fact, it is only about one and three-quarters bushels per capita for the population of the United States. When I was a boy, my father, as all farmers did, stored his wheat on threshing day in his own granary. The population of our home began with two, our parents, and grew to nine in the course of some years. I am quite sure that no new crop caught the family with less than twenty bushels of old wheat, or its equivalent in flour, in the bin, to face the oncoming months with, in case that something should interfere with the usual run of things. One and three-quarters bushels of wheat per capita is little, if any, more than a wise provision against a few weeks of the future in a country whose wheat consumption amounts to six bushels per capita per year. The hogs, the hens, the turkeys, the ducks and the geese, from which animals and fowls a nation's tables are furnished with one and another form of food, are fed from the six bushels of wheat per capita referred to, as well as the people. In addition, the ground makes its seeding-time demands that food may be provided for everyone for another year.

In the not very distant past every family in the land had its flour bin. In those days the few weeks of extra food provision was stored by all of the people; the press had no chance to make headline claims of huge surpluses about it. How many readers of the Monitor, I wonder, would care to have our one and three-quarters bushels of provision against the future, in the face of the last two years' drought experience, very much reduced by a deliberate practice of production control on the farm? Under the influence of a well-written newspaper article, it seems sometimes to be quite the thing to advise the producer of foods to cut his acreage down a bit. In what measure can 30,000,000 people undertake such a practice without danger to the nonproducing world as well as to themselves?

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Plea for Alert Citizenship

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Apropos the present consideration of plans to prevent the recurrence of financial depression and business stagnation, I have not seen set forth what seems to me to be the fundamental need. This need, as I see it, is for Mr. Common Man (and we are all that in America) to wake up to his responsibilities as well as his rights as a sovereign citizen. Fulfilling his responsibilities, he will maintain and enjoy his rights; eschewing his responsibilities, he must be prepared to relinquish his rights.

No reigning sovereign would be considered worthy who, through apathy, was ignorant of the fundamental activities of his realm, and who was not alertly active in the detection and elimination of influences which were adverse to the harmony of his kingdom.

But is not this lack of an intelligent grasp on public affairs, this apathy, the mental attitude and condition of the average citizen—this sovereign of the United States of America—today? His forefathers suffered to bestow upon him the opportunity to enjoy "peace, prosperity and the pursuit of happiness" (preamble United States Constitution), but, as with all advantages, responsibilities also accompany, and these must be faithfully borne.

If the sovereign citizen will not perform his duty, what then? A dictator, doubtless. Next will follow the throwing off of the dictatorship. This can result in great upheaval. At any rate, the same ardent effort, under circumstances far more difficult than today, will have to be made to climb the hill and to establish again true democracy.

To do this today is evidently the part of wisdom. It is a call for the heroic self-abandon of personal ease, to earnest action in collective and cooperative study, with the conviction that American fundamentals are right and sufficient, and that it is possible for earnest and intelligent citizens through the right and power of the ballot to produce and maintain, not through futile force but by intelligence, the kind of government their well-being may require.

The American schoolhouse is as capable of accommodating periodically grown-ups at evening school as it is children tutored therein during the day. Would it not be well so used with the conviction that cooperative intelligence will meet every need, thus fulfilling the ideals of the founders of the Republic, and safeguarding and furnishing an example for posterity?

Concord, N. H. E. D. WAGHALLS.